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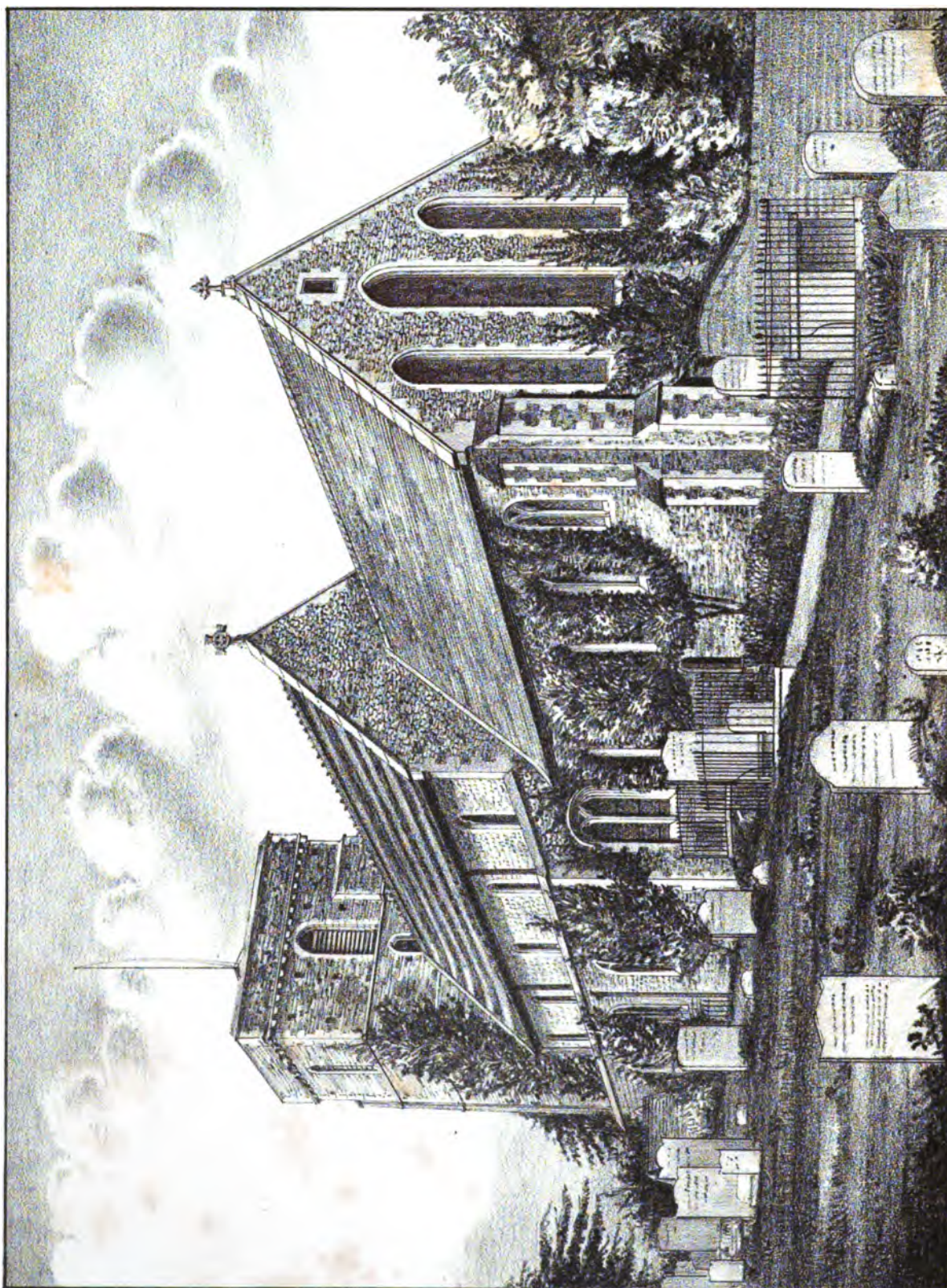
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CO
(Eastry)

Shaw

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Eastley Church, Kent: from the South-East

1914

1915

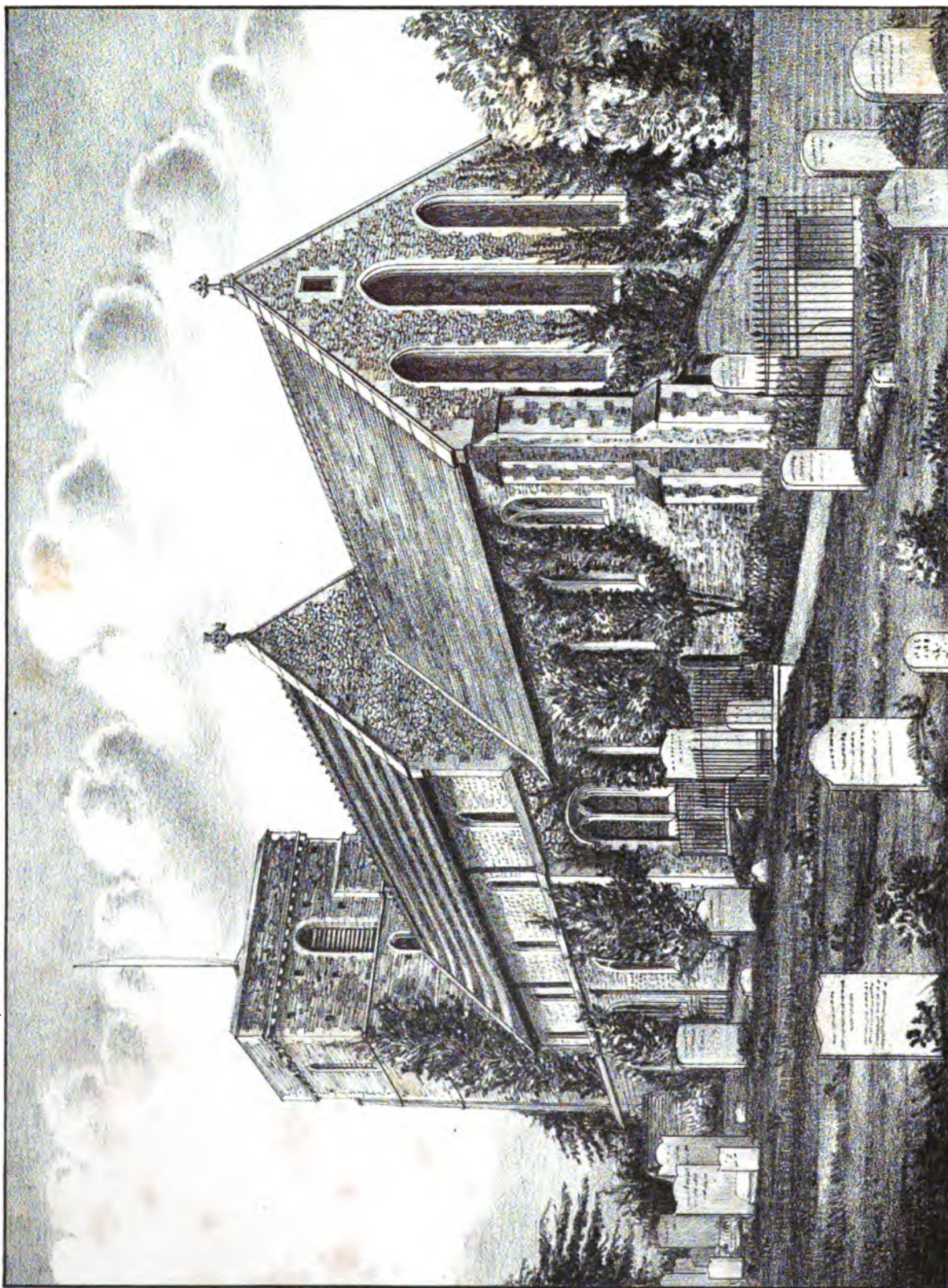
1916

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1918

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Eastry Church, Kent: from the South-East

12074

Liber Estriae;

OR

MEMORIALS OF THE ROYAL VILLE AND PARISH OF EASTRY, IN THE COUNTY OF KENT.

BY

12

WILLIAM FRANCIS SHAW, M.A.,

*Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge,
Vicar of Eastry.*



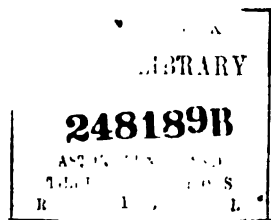
*“ Walk about Sion and go round about her : tell the Towers thereof.
Mark ye well her Bulwarks, consider her Palaces : that ye may tell it to
the generation following.”—Psa. xlviii. 12, 13.*

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Preface.

THE following pages, commenced for my own information, shortly after coming to Eastry, and continued as the occupation of leisure hours, were not originally intended for publication. But the indulgent approval of my friends, and the strongly expressed wish of some of them, that the information thus collected should be made more readily accessible, and rendered more permanent than it was possible for it to be in MS., have induced me to place it in the hands of the printer.

I may briefly say then that, in the ensuing chapters, I have endeavoured to gather together such particulars relating to the Parish of Eastry, as are of general interest, or as may be useful for reference in time to come. And, in so doing, I have largely availed myself of the MS. collections of William Boteler, Esqre., the contemporary of Haisted, the Kentish historian, who derived a large portion of his information about Eastry, from the same source. These collections, contained in three volumes distinguished by the letters A, B, C, have been most kindly placed at my disposal by the Misses Boteler, of Brook Street; to whom my best thanks are due both for this act of kindness and also for much other valuable assistance, rendered to me in the progress of the work. Mr. Boteler's information has been brought down to our own times, and has been supplemented in not a few particulars, as for example, in the descriptions of the Frescoes, and of the Dominical Circle, which are taken from two papers on these subjects by Weston Styleman Walford, Esqre., F.S.A.; to whom I am

much indebted for his kind and ready permission to insert them. To William White, Esqre., F.S.A., I offer my warm thanks for having read through the chapter on "*The Church*," and given me several valuable suggestions; as also to Lieut.-Col. Rae, of Walton House, for information concerning the Bells and Bellfounders.

Chapter VI. on "*The Rectors, Vicars, Chaplains, and Curates*," gives the result of a diligent search amongst the Registers in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth Palace; where I have experienced great kindness and courtesy from all the officials, especially from S. W. Kerthaw, Esqre., M.A., the Librarian, to whom I return my most sincere acknowledgments. To the skilful pencil of Miss Grimaldi, of Hernden House, I am indebted for the very accurate delineation of the Roman and Saxon remains; to Arthur Baker, Esqre., for his drawing of the interior of the Church; to my friend and namesake, the Rev. William Stokes Shaw, M.A., for the Chronological Table of Events, &c.; and to other friends, for information and assistance, hints and suggestions, without which these "Memorials" would have been more incomplete than they are. In an undertaking of this kind, carried on from time to time, amidst many interruptions and the necessary pressure of parochial engagements, it would be hardly possible that some mistakes should not have crept in, or some omissions have been overlooked. For these I crave a kindly indulgence.

Such, however, as it is, I now send forth this volume in the words of Geoffry Whitney:—

*"Peruse with heede, then frendlie iudge and blaming rashe refraine
So maiest thou reade vnto thy good and shalt requite my paine."*

W. F. S.

Eastry Vicarage, 19 Aug., 1870.

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The Early History of Eastry.

CHAP. I.

"If man be cut off from the knowledge of the past, he becomes indifferent to the future, and thenceforward sinks into the rudeness and ferocity of the sensual life.—
ISAAC TAYLOR.

EASTRY is the name of a parish in the hundred of Eastry, and Lathe of S. Augustine, in the county of Kent.

Speaking ecclesiastically it is in the rural deanery of Sandwich, and in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury.

The name *Eastry*—which has been variously spelled *Estre*, *Estree*, *Estre*, *Estry*, *Estrye*, *Eastrie*, *Eastire*, *Easterige*, *Eastereye*, *Easterye*, *Eastrye*—was originally given, so Lambarde tells us, to our town and parish, in order to distinguish them from *Westrye*, commonly called *Rye*, near Winchelsea, in Suffex. But others derive the word from the Saxon, and interpret it as meaning *below the side water*.

The village, which is situated on rising ground, two and a half miles from the ancient town and port of Sandwich, five from Deal, nine from Dover, and twelve from Canterbury—was, in olden time, a place of considerable importance and repute.

Long before the coming of the Saxons, the Danes, or the Normans,

B

into Britain; when Thanet was still an island, and ships and galleys coming from France sailed past Sandwich and Reculver into the Thames and thence to London; when the country was mostly covered with dense forests, which afforded shelter to bears, wolves, wild cats, and foxes, and amid whose leafy glades the red deer and the wild ox roamed at will; when the beacon light still burnt in the Roman pharos at Dover (DUBRIS); already was there at Eastry a "clearing" amidst the forest, where had sprung up a little settlement of huts, through which ran, straight as an arrow, that Roman road, which may even now be traced, almost uninterruptedly from Woodnesborough well nigh to the castle at Dover.

Whether the early inhabitants of this place were attracted hither by the medicinal properties and healing virtues of that mineral spring, in after days dedicated to S. Ivo, which cannot now be traced, and of which the tradition has alone come down to us in books, it is impossible to say. At all events, whatever value the Britons and the Romano-British inhabitants may have set upon this S. Ivo's well, the Romans must have been well acquainted with the woody eminences and pure invigorating air of Eastry. And we may well suppose that the officers of the legions stationed at the camp at Richborough (RUTUPIÆ) often came hither to spend a day away from the noise and bustle of the camp, or stopped here to refresh themselves as they travelled down along the paved military road to Dover.

But, be this as it may, the fact of there having been a Roman settlement here is proved by the Roman graves, containing human bones, weapons, and ornaments, which have been discovered, from time to time, in that triangle of ground, in the parish, which is formed by the Lynch, "the Five Bells," and Buttsole Pond. The first recorded discovery of these remains took place A.D. 1792, and the account of it will be best

given in Mr. Boteler's own words: "In March laſt (1792), in digging a cellar in the garden of a cottage belonging to me, eaſtward of the highway leading from Eaſtry Croſs to Butſole, I diſcovered the ancient burying ground of this neighbourhood. I cauſed ſeveral graves to be opened, and found, with the ſkeletons, fibulæ, beads, knives, umbones of ſhells, &c., in one an elegant glaſs veſſel. From other ſkeletons that have been dug up in the gardens nearer the Croſs, I am of opinion that they extended on this ſide the road up to the Croſs, now covered pretty much with houſes. I mean at a future time to purſue the diſcovery. The tumuli that formerly covered them have long ſince been levelled by the plough. The graves were very thick, in rows parallel to each other, in a direction from eaſt to weſt" (*Botel. MSS., vol. C. p. 164*).

Since Mr. Boteler's day other ſimilar remains have been brought to light at different times; and, about the year 1860 or 1861, in the making of ſome alterations in and around *Southbank*, ſkeletons were diſcovered lying in clay in the bed of chalk.

Several of the objects diſcovered by Mr. Boteler, in A.D. 1792, as well as other ſimilar remains—Roman and Saxon—found on the ſame property, and near the ſame ſpot, are repreſented in the accompanying plates. They may be deſcribed as follows:

Nos. 1 and 2. Coarſe brown earthen pots with more or leſs of narrow moulding about them.

Nos. 3, 4 and 5. Portions of ſeveral Saxon veſſels made of thin glaſs of greeniſh colour: each veſſel or vaſe having apparently had ſeveral handles, which are twiſted. Vaſes ſimilar to the above are figured in the *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. vi.

No. 6. A bronze fibula or brooch—full ſize.

No. 7. A ſmaller bronze fibula—full ſize.

No. 8. A fibula of silver gilt, with inlays of red and blue enamel—full size.

No. 9. A string of beads of various kinds.

No. 10. A string of amber beads—much worn.

No. 11. A string of pearls and bugles.

No. 12. A large glass bead of conical shape, with internal pattern of twisted glass.

“Almost all the beads, particularly the larger ones of amber, &c., and the small ones, bugles, &c., round the neck, found in a grave, the bones full large for a woman, though probably one.”*

There were also knives, umbones of shields, circular pieces of brass, and some other fragments discovered—some of which I have been unable to identify, whilst others, though capable of being identified, are nevertheless in such a decayed and crumbling condition as to be beyond the reach of the limner’s art.

In Anglo-Saxon times Easry would appear to have been a place of some size and much importance. Indeed, the fact that the kings of Kent had a palace, and held their court here, would naturally cause a considerable population to assemble in the neighbourhood of the court, and increase the prosperity of the town.

During the reign of Ethelbert the 5th King of Kent, Christianity, which had been driven into the remote wilds and fastnesses of Wales and Cornwall, was revived by the mission of S. Augustine, the monk.

In A.D. 664 Egbert, the son of Erconbyrht, seventh king of Kent, succeeded to his father’s kingdom, and took up his residence at the royal palace at Easry. This palace was probably situated on much the same spot as that now occupied by *Easry Court*.

* A memorandum in Mr. Boteler’s handwriting.



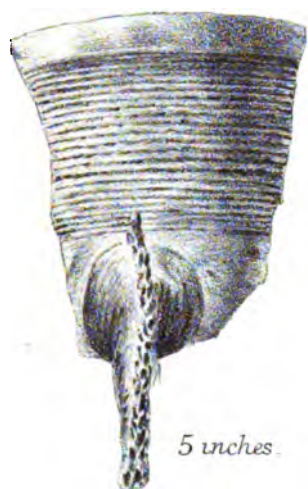
ANTIQUITIES FOUND AT EASTRY.

full size.

From the collection of the Rev. J. H. St. John.



full size.



5 inches.



5½ in by 3 in



3½ in by 3 in



5 in by 5½ in



5½ in by 4½ in

ANTIQUITIES FOUND AT EASTRY.

half the size of the Originals.

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At this place, and at this time, there lived two young noblemen, named Ethelbert and Etheldred, coufins of the king, who lived in the palace, ate at his table, and were brought up with him. These noble youths were adorned with many virtues, and became noted for their learning, their feats of activity and strength, and their court-like manners, "so that they gave to all well-disposed persons and louers of vertue, great expectation that they would become at the length worthie of much estimation and honour: and, on the other side, they drew vpon them the feare, misliking and bitter hatred of the naughtie, wicked and malicious fort."* Now, there was among the royal household "a certain man of fin and son of perdition, a limb of Satan and of the house of the devil,"† who moved by that envy which the wicked ever feel towards the good, sought occasion against them, and ceased not to accuse them untruly to the king, as also of other matters, so especially of ambitious designs upon his throne and kingdom. One day Thunner, for such was his name, suggested to the king that he should either banish the young princes from his dominions, or be content to wink at the matter, should any of his friends make away with them. The king, though in *words* he repudiated the idea, seems, nevertheless, by his *manner*, to have been not wholly averse to the suggestion. At all events, Thunner [or Thunur, as Simeon of Durham has it, and which he explains to mean "Thunder"] watched his opportunity, slew the young men, "and buried their bodies in the king's hal vnder the cloth of his estate."‡ But "murder will out," and this was not long concealed, "for in the dead of night there appeared

* Lambarde's *Perambulation of Kent*, ed. 1596: *Eastrie*.

† Simeon of Durham: in Stevenson's *Church Historians of England*, vol. iii. part 2.

‡ Lambarde.

. a glittering pillar of light shining over the hall of the king's palace."* The strange illumination first aroused the household, and then affrighted them. The shrieks of the servants awakened the king, who, as soon as he saw the mysterious light, "was touched with the conscience of the murder, whereunto hee had a little before in hart consented."† Calling in haste for Thunner, he straightly examined him as to what had become of the royal youths Ethelbert and Etheldred, and on learning the sad truth, he became most sorrowful, charging himself with the whole crime of their death. Forthwith he sent for Deodatus, the good archbishop, that he might learn from him how he might expiate his guilt. The archbishop advised him to inclose the bodies and send them to be buried in Christ Church, Canterbury; but, when they attempted to go thither, no force availed to move the hearse. They next bethought them of S. Augustine's, but still the hearse could not be moved. But when, at last they agreed to lead it to the monastery of Watrine, then it moved as lightly as if nothing at all had been within it.

Philipott, in his *Villare Cantianum*, p. 148, says, "there was an ancient tradition that that altar-tomb, which was placed at the east end of the little chappel, which belonged to *Eastry Court*, was the sepulchre wherein the reliques of the two princes (mentioned before, to have been murdered) were enshrined: nay, it went farther, and did affirm that there was a light hovered constantly about that tomb, as if the clearness of the innocence of those who slumbered under that repository could not have been manifested better then [*sic*] by the beams of such a perpetuated irradiation."

To those who wish for a detailed account of the murder of Ethelbert and Etheldred I would recommend the chronicle of *Simeon of Durham*,

* Simeon of Durham: in Stevenfon.

† Lambard.

and *Lambarde*, who professes to quote *William of Malmsbury* and *Matthew of Westminster*. After much search I have, however, been unable to verify his references, and think that he may allude to *Simeon of Durham*.

My apology for having dwelt at such length upon this event is, that in many writers, e.g., *Lambarde*, the whole history of our parish is summed up in the narration of this singular occurrence. It shows, at least, what a strong hold the story had upon the popular mind.

The prosperity, and consequent importance of Eastry, would seem to have reached their zenith in the early Anglo-Saxon times, when the kings of Kent resided here. For after the consolidation of the several independent kingdoms into one monarchy under Egbert, in A.D. 827, Eastry gradually ceased to be the residence of royalty until, in A.D. 979, the reigning sovereign bestowed his palace at Eastry, and the manor pertaining to it, upon the monks of Christ Church. And so it came to pass, that the court being no longer held here, and the town being less resorted to than formerly, its population diminished, and its prosperity and renown decreased.

The Archbishops of Canterbury would appear to have become possessed of Eastry in very early times, for, in A.D. 811, we find Archbishop Wilfrid exchanging the ville of Eastria for Burne or Bourne, since called Bishopsbourne, from this circumstance.*

Again, in A.D. 844, in the time of Archbishop Ceolnoth, Duke Oswolf gave some lands in Eastrie to the prior and convent of Christ Church, Canterbury;† but these lands may have been in the hundred of Eastry, and not in the ville or parish.

In A.D. 979 King Ethelred increased the church's estates here by giving

* Dugdale, *Monast. Angl.*, vol. i., p. 96.

† Dugdale, *Monast. Angl.*, vol. i., p. 89.

Sandwich for the clothing of the monks ("ad vestitum monachorum") and Estrey "ad cibum monachorum;" that is say, for the maintenance of the kitchen. The following is the charter by which the king confirmed his gift :

"Anno dominice incarnationis dcccclxxix Ego Ægelredus rex gratia dei totius britannie monarcha pro salute anime mee concedo ecclesie christi in dorobernia terras juris mei s. sandwich et estree ad opus monachorum in eadem ecclesia deo servientium, liberas ab omni seculari servitio et fiscali tributo, exceptis expeditione, pontium et castrorum constructione. Quisquis hanc meam largifluam munificentiam violare presumpserit cum reprobis in die judicii a sinistris christi collocatus accipiat sententiam dampnationis cum diabolo et angelis ejus."*

Translation of the foregoing :

"In the year of our Lord's incarnation 979, I, Ethelred, King, Monarch of all Britain, for the safety of my soul, give to Christ's Church, Canterbury, the Lands of my Right, to wit, in Sandwich and Estree to the use of the monks serving God in the same church free from all secular service and fiscal tribute; [military] expeditions, and the construction of bridges and camps, only excepted. Whoever shall presume to violate this my bountiful munificence let him be placed with the wicked at the Day of Judgment at the left hand of Christ, and receive the sentence of damnation with the Devil and his angels."

Concerning the original of the foregoing charter of King Ethelred, (*Botel. MSS., vol. A., p. 44*) remarks: "This very curious deed is preserved in the archives of the library of the College of S. John the Baptist, at the beginning of a collection of very ancient manuscripts in Latin (shelf 2, No.

* The above, although given in Dugdale, *Monast. Angl.*, vol. i. p. 111, is, nevertheless here extracted from Mr. Boteler's MSS., as being apparently more accurate.

40): it is written in two columns, the Latin on one side and a Saxon version on the other, with the figure of King Ægelred prefixed.

A facsimile engraving was made of it, 1754, at the expense of Richard Rawlinson, LL.D., F.R.S., and A.S."

We now come to Norman times.

Philipott, in his *Villare Cantianum* (p. 148) says: "In the time of Edward the Confessor this manor was held by the monks of *Christ-Church* under the Notion of Seven Plough-Lands, nor was it represented under a lease Bulke in the reign of *William* the Conquerour, and was rated in the Whole in *Doomsday Book*, at Thirty-Eight pounds Ten shillings and Threepence."

Nevertheless, *Doomsday Book* expressly states that the *archbishop himself* held Estrei: but this would appear to refer to the *Rectory*, and not to the *Manor*.

But before proceeding to give the extract, which relates to our own parish, it may not be wholly uninteresting to some of my readers to have a short account of that very ancient, remarkable, and valuable record—the *Doomsday Book*. It contains the results of a survey made by order of King William, the Norman, about the year A.D. 1086. For the execution of this survey, the king's justiciaries were to go into every county and "enquire into the name of the place, who held it in the time of King Edward, who was the present possessor, how many hides in the manor, how many carrucates in demesne, how many homagers, how many villans, how many cotarii, how many servi, what free men, how many tenants in socage, what quantity of wood, how much meadow and pasture, what mills and fishponds, how much added or taken away, what the gross value in King Edward's time, what the present value, and how much each free man or soc man had or has. All this was to be triply

estimated: first as the estate was held in the time of the Confessor; then as it was bestowed by King William; and thirdly, as its valuation stood at the formation of the survey."

The following description of Eastry occurs in Doomsday Book under the general heading "Terra Monachū Archiepi," i.e., "The Land of the Monks of the Archbishop."

(i) *In Latin*: with the original contractions.

"In Lest de Efstreia. In Efstrei Hvnd. Ipse archieps. ten. Efstrei. P. vii. folins se deſd. Tra. ē. . . . In dñio sunt. iii. car. et lxxii uitti cū .xxii. bord. hñt. xxiiii. car. Ibi .i. moliñ et dimið de xxx solid, et .iii. ſalinæ de .iiii. solid. et xviii. ac̄ pti Silua .x. porc."*

(ii) *Translation* of the above.

"In the Lathe of Eastry. In Eastry Hundred. The archbishop himself holds Eastry. It was taxed at 7 fulings.† The [arable] land is In the demeſne there are 3 carucates ‡ and 72 villeins with 22 borderers§ having 24 carucates. There is one mill and a half of 30 shillings, and 3 salt pits of 4 shillings and 18 acres of meadow. Wood for [the pannage of] 10 hogs."

* See Domesday Book of Kent—photozincographic facsimile, p. ix. : also Haisted, vol. iv.

† Concerning the word *fuling* or *fwollyng*, Du Cange states that it was a Kentish term for *carruca*, a carucate or plough land.

‡ Dr. Deering, in his *Historical Account of Nottingham* (Introd. p. 8, note *b*), thus explains the term carucate: "Carucat with the Normans is the same as family manse or hide of the Saxons, it is at a medium computed 100 acres, six score to the 100, of arable land, together with pasture and meadow, with barns, stables, and dwellings, for such a number of men and beasts as were necessary to manage so much land. But as some soil is lighter and some stiffer, so the quantity may be more or less, and therefore by it is generally understood, as much land as, with one plough and beasts sufficient, could be tilled in one year."

§ Borderers or borders, our modern "boarders," were bondsmen, whose food was provided for them by their lord: hence the term.

From the above statement we may make a rough guess at the population of Eastry in the those days. For taking the number of villeins and borders; and multiplying by 3 (instead of 5, in order to allow of some being unmarried) to arrive at the gross population, i.e., men, women, and children, we have the following result, viz. :

Villani or villeins	=	72
Bordarii or borders	=	22
		—
Male population	=	94

And $94 \times 3 = 282$; or, *in round numbers*, 300, which we shall not be far wrong in accepting as the number of our population in or about the year A.D. 1086. For further and more recent particulars respecting the population of our parish, see under "*The Bounds*."

A hundred years later, viz., in the time of *Thomas a Becket* (A.D. 1162-1174) Eastry again comes into notice; for the Court Lodge belonging to the prior and convent of Christ Church was a very favourite resort of that bold and unflinching Archbishop of the Church, and martyr in her cause. Hither he came in his flight from Northampton, in A.D. 1164, and here he remained concealed for eight days, until, on the 10th November, he embarked in a fishing boat at Sandwich, and landed the same evening at Gravelines.* In this house, now called *Eastry Court*, tradition affirms that there was a small secret chamber, communicating with the parish church, in such a way that the archbishop was able to attend the celebration of the Holy Eucharist, and to give the final benediction at

* "At Lincoln he took the disguise of a monk, dropped down the Witham to a hermitage in the fens belonging to the Cistercians of Sempringham; thence by cross roads and chiefly by night, he found his way to Estrey about five miles from Deal, a Manor belonging to Christ Church in Canterbury. He remained there a week. On All Souls' Day he went on board a boat just before morning, and by the evening he reached the coast of Flanders." (*Milman's Lat. Christianity*, vol. v., p. 64).

the conclusion of the liturgy, unknown to the congregation, or at least unrecognised by them.

On his return to England, in A.D. 1170, he landed at Sandwich, where the common people of the neighbourhood, including doubtless many of the inhabitants of our own parish, received him with great joy.

About the year A.D. 1180 the parsonage of Eastry was given to the monks of *Christ Church*, for the use and maintenance of the Almonry, by Archbishop Richard (A.D. 1174-1185); but was taken away from them by his successor Baldwin (A.D. 1185-1193) in a very few years after. For 165 years the parsonage, thus unjustly wrested from the prior and convent, continued in the possession of the archbishops until A.D. 1365, when Archbishop Simon Islip (A.D. 1349-1366) restored it to the monks on receiving from them the advowsons of three churches, viz., S. Dunstons, S. Pancras, and All Saints, in Bread Street, London; but he dying the very next year the arrangement of the whole was finally settled by Archbishop Simon Langham (A.D. 1366-1368), in A.D. 1367. For this Institution and Endowment of the Vicarage, see *Appendix*.

In A.D. 1275 *Oswald de Eastria*, whom we may suppose from his name to have been a native of our parish, was appointed abbot of the monastery of Faverham by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Kilwardby, A.D. 1273-1279).*

In A.D. 1285 *Henry de Eastria*, a native of this our parish, was elected to the high office of prior of the convent of *Christ Church, Canterbury*, and proved himself in every way fitted for that arduous and responsible position.

He was a man of singular prudence, well learned in Holy Scripture, and most diligent in the management of the affairs of the Church, to which

* Taken from the Registers or other MSS. at Lambeth, though there is no reference to the exact passage in my note book.

he was a considerable benefactor. He discharged the convent of a debt of 3000 marks = £2000: a sum much larger in those days than in our own. He also caused all, or nearly all, the domestic chapels on the manors belonging to the prior and convent to be rebuilt, as also the butteries. The remains of the domestic chapel at *Eastry Court* may still be seen. But its use has long since been changed from things spiritual to things temporal, for it is now a part of the kitchen!

At Canterbury, Henry de Eastria spent nearly £900 in repairing the choir and chapter house (*Dugdale, Monast. Anglican.*, vol. i., p. 112). He also built or repaired many parts of the priory. He caused an exact account to be taken of the lands, income, treasures, vestments, plate and ornaments of the church, and was himself a very great benefactor to it in plate, jewels, vestments, and books. To those who are curious in such matters, and wish for further information respecting our prior, I may mention two MSS., one in the British Museum (Cottonian Library, Galba E. 4), and the other in the library at Lambeth Palace (MS. No. 582, art. 157), which relate to Henry of Eastry, but are somewhat beyond the limit of these pages. This good man at length fell asleep in Christ, at the time of the celebration of the Holy Eucharist, being of the advanced age of 92 years.

Some time before A.D. 1290, another native of this parish, viz., Sir *Robert de Eftre* was rector of the parish of Henley-upon-Thames. And it was during his incumbency that "Edmund Earl of Cornwall gave to God, the blessed Mary, and to the church of Henley, and to Sir Robt. de Eftre, the rector, two acres of land at Henley Park, and two acres near the river" (*Burn's Hist. of Henley*, pp. 132, 134). He seems to have resigned the rectory of Henley in A.D. 1290, but I have not been able to discover anything respecting his subsequent history.

In A.D. 1289 a survey was made by a bailiff and 12 lawful men ap-

pointed by the commissioners of sewers of all the lands in the Hundreds of Eastry and Cornilo lying in peril of the sea, in order that an assessment might be raised to repair the banks, &c., of those lands. The following were the lands particularised in the Hundred of Eastry :—

	acres.
The prior and convent of Christ Church, Canterbury	cccciii
The tenants of Halklyng	lx
The tenants of Worth	xc
Likewise towards Henelyng	iii
The field called Herynglond	x
The field adjoining to Herynglond on the north	xv
In one marsh called Gareftoft	xxv
In the marsh called Stapynberghe	cviii
In the marsh called Prestmed*	xv
In the marsh from Hamme Bridge to the curtilage of J ^{no} . Feyking	l
Sir Bertram Frauncrey and his tenants	lviii
John Fitz Bernard	xl
Nicholas de Sandwyche	lxxxix
The heirs of Simon de Ercheslo	l
Thos. Edwards and his partners at Sanddowne	cxxxiv
The heirs of Henry de Schenebroke	vi
Total number of acres	mclvi
Total of the assessment	xxiv ^l . j ^s . viij ^d .†

In A.D. 1317 the prior of *Christ Church* obtained a grant of “free warren” in all his demesne lands in the manor of Eastry.

In the xviii year of King Edward, the Third after the Conquest, (A.D. 1343-4), a deed‡ granting 10s. to the Almonry of *Christ Church* from lands in Eastry, executed by *Joanna Josep* is witnessed by “Thom. Taylor — . . . Prykke—Nich. Sompe—Ed. Holkebon—Will. Godwyn—Hen. Guodwyne—Joh. atte Wood—Joh. Baily—Tho. Peke—Sam. Holkebon—and others,” who would seem to have been inhabitants of this parish.

* Prestmed apparently — Priest's Mead. † *Botel. MSS. A. p. 57.*

‡ From the *Chartæ Miscellan.* at Lambeth; vol. v. No. 28.

Some of the above names flourished in this neighbourhood for many centuries, and some of them are borne even to this day.

In A.D. 1356, a dispute having arisen between *William de Cusyn-ton*, rector of this parish, and Richard de Monyngham, vicar of *S. Mary's, Sandwich*, the bounds and limits of our parish were carefully fought out and ascertained by Richard Cook, Thomas Wade, Adam Prikke, William Godewyn, William Goff, John Clerk, and Thomas Rulbone. A translation of the document, which sets forth the bounds of the parish of *Eastry* is given hereafter under "*The Bounds*."

In a valuation of the spiritualities and temporalities of the priory of *Christ Church, Canterbury* made about A.D. 1384, we find the church of *Eastry*—i.e., the rectorial portion of it—appropriated to the alms of the said priory and valued at £53 6s. 8d.*

On the xxi December, A.D. 1392, (in the time of Archbishop Courtney) a general ordination was celebrated in the parish church of Croydon when we find,† amongst the list of subdeacons, the name of a native of this parish, viz. :—

Thomas Gerard de pochia de Eastry Cantuarien̄ dioc̄ ad titulum prioris et conventu de lewes‡ ledes ordinis sancti Augustini Cant. dioc.

Again, on the xxvi of March, A.D. 1393, Thomas Gerard was ordained deacon in the parish church of Croydon, on the title of the Prior and Convent of Ledes Priory. And on the xxxi May, A.D. 1393, in the parish church of "Maydeston," the same Thomas Gerard was advanced to the holy order of priesthood.

In A.D. 1400, amongst other temporalities of the prior and convent of

* Dugdale, *Monast. Angl.*, vol. i., p. 89. † Reg. Courtney, f. 181.

‡ This word lewes is underlined with a dotted line, in the original, by a later hand.

Christ Church, we find a valuation of "The Manor of Estrey with the appurtenances* £65. 03s. 00d."

The following rental of the manor of Eastry, extracted from records in *Christ Church*, Canterbury, is taken from the Boteler MSS., *vol. A. p.* 159; and is interesting as giving us the names of some of the inhabitants of Eastry, and the neighbourhood, in and about the year A.D. 1445.

Rentale dominii de Eastry anno dom. 1445.

Rentale de Eastry.

Imprimis de Wiffo Stevedey vct. pz [videlicet pretio ?]	lxj ^s iij ^d q.
de Wiffo Byllyngton modo Joh. Boteler	ij ^s x ^d
de hered Robti hey	ij ^s viij ^d
de Thoma Tomlyn Bocher	xiij ^d q.
de hered Johis Bartelot pro j acra terre	v ^d
de Robto Bartelot	xij ^d
de Johe Odle sen ^r	vj ^s j gallin.
Thoma att Welle	j ^d ob.
Johanna Barfeld	iiij ^s v ^d ob. q.
Henrico Bakar Smyth	viiij ^d
Rico att Worde	ij ^s
Johe Swayne	iiij ^s v ^d j gallin.
hered Laurencii Cundy	viiij ^s vij ^d
Thoma Benet	j ^d
Johe Bokelonde	v ^s ob.
Willo Dykes	xvj ^s j gallin.
Rico Pysyng	iiij ^d q.
Johe Wolwych	v ^d
xv ^s x ^d ob. q. Johe ffrenne	
xxix ^s ix ^d ob. q. Rogo ^d ffrenne	
Thoma Palmer	xix ^s vij ^d ob. q.
De Willo ffurner	xvj ^d ob.
hered Carpintarii	xx ^d ob. q.
Colyn frenshman	vj ^d
Thoma Lorchon	vj ^d

* Dugd., *Monast. Angl.*, vol. i. p. 88.

Thoma Godyn	iiij ^s q.
vij ^d Matylda Thachar	nil.
Jacobo Holkebon	iiij ^s x ^d
Johe Dene	iiij ^s vj ^d iij gallin.
he ^r . Whytpefe	j ^d ob.
Stepho Dene	ij ^d
Thoma Chyrche	ix ^d
Johe Boteler de Sandwico pro terris Garwynton	xvij ^s ij ^d
Willo. Dene	ij ^d
Rico Byrcholte	ij ^s
Walto. Langle pro terris juxta Northcourte	vij ^s iiij ^d
xij ^s eodem Walto.	
Johe Whytfton	iiij ^s j ^d
Robto Dene	vj ^d
Tho. Tomly	xiiij ^d q.

Summa — ix lib. vj^s x^d ob. q.

Summ. gallin. vj, prec. —xvij^d

FELDYRLAND.

De Edwardo Setvans pro terris fuis	xxxiiij ^s
De Ric. Coke de Sandewyco pro terris nuper Thome Kempe	ij ^s vj ^d
eodem pro terris propriis	vj ^s xj ^d
Willo Symnet de Sandewico	vj ^s vij ^d
Johe Dunmowe de Sandewico	xxiiij ^d
Thoma Boye de Sandewico	vij ^d ob. ix ^d q. di. q ^r .
Willo Bryan pro terris fuis apud Statyngbergh	(nil.)
Willo Fenell draper de Sandewico	vj ^s iiij ^d
Rico Symnet Folfthawe de Sandewico	vij ^d ob.
Simone Ruddock de Sandewico	iiij ^s
Thoma Leueryk de Sandewico	xxj ^d
Thoma Westclyve de Sandewico	iiij ^s ij ^d
Robto Whyte de Sandewico	ij ^s vj ^d
Thoma Langle de Sandewico Taylor	iiij ^s ix ^d ob.
Valentina Hepys de Sandewico	ij ^s v ^d
Witto Edwards de Sandewico brewer	vj ^d

D

Henrico Broke bocher de Sandewico	ix ^d
Henrico Baker de Sandewico	vj ^d
Johe Terry de Sandewico bocher	v ^d
Witfo Grygory de Sandewico grocer	ij ^s vj ^d
Witfo Chylton de Cantuar	xv ^d
Johe Cartar de Sandewico brewer	x ^d
Cecilia Sanders de Sa. m°. Synnet	vj ^d ob.
Hospitale Sci Barthi juxta Sandewic	xvj ^s
Thoma Broke de Sandew. draper	ij ^s ix ^d ob. q.
under p°. vj acr. & j virgat. terre	ij ^s vij ^d q.
p°. hered. Nichi Dene de Sandewico	xv ^d
Johe Grene de Sandewico marchant	xxxix ^s ij ^d
Robto Dyer de Sandewico (nil)	
Johe Gerard de Sandewico bocher	xxj ^d ob.
Joh. Gyffard de Sa. spicer	j ^d
Joh. Plmar de Sa. draper	vij ^s iij ^d ob. q.
Thoma Bolle de Sa. brewer	ij ^s iij ^d
Robto Dreylond pro terris fuis juxta	
Sand. m°. Ric Cok	vij ^s
Rogo Clytherowe armigero	xxij ^s

Summa vij^{lib}—xvij^s—iij^d q. di. q.
 Ultra x^s resolut. Clytherowe ad cur. s. de Poldre pro Monketon keye Sandewic.

GORE.

De Will Baxe	x ^d	De Rob. Dane	vj ^d q.
Thoma Roger pro terra Elwyn	xiiij ^d ob. q.	Summa	ij ^s
Henr. Walter pro terris Joh. Bafele	v ^d		
Worth—de Cantaria Thoma Elys	lxvij ^s iij ^d	Summa	vj ^{lib} . xix ^s ob. di. q.
Opdowne	Summa vij ^s ij ^d ob. gallin ij prec. vj ovor. xxv. j ob.		

* * * * *

Henry the VI, in the 28th year of his reign (A.D. 1450) confirmed to the prior the right of "free warren" in the lands of his manor at Eastry,

and also granted a market to be held at Eaftry weekly on a Tuefday, and likewise an annual fair to be held on the Feaft of S. Matthew the Apoftle and Evangelift. The weekly market has fallen into difufe, for how long time I cannot fay; but the fair is ftill held on old S. Matthew's day (Oct. 2nd), in the field oppofite *Southbank*, and called *the Fair Field*, from ancient date. This is now-a-days chiefly a cattle fair, and is *very far* from being fuch an advantage as it was when the right was originally granted.

In A.D. 1488 (*Reg. Morton*, f. 49 b) we find under the heading of the "Tenths of the Prior and Chapter of *Chrift Church, Canterbury*," the following returns relating to our parifh:—

"Ecclia de Eaftry in decanam de Sandwich tax xliij^{li}. vj^s. viij^d."

And a little further on in the fame register (f. 56 b) a return for the Deanery of Sandwich, which feems to relate to a fubfidy granted to the king, and which I extract in fo far as it relates to Eaftry:—

"Vicār de Eaftry x^{li}
Decima xl^s."

From *Stevens' Monasticon* (vol. i. p. 345) we find that, in the year A.D. 1494, another native of our parifh named *Robert Eftrie* was appointed Cuftos or guardian of Canterbury College, Oxford.

In the records of a *Vifitation* of the clergy and people of the deanery of Sandwich, held in the great chancel of S. Peter's, Sandwich, on the 17th September, A.D. 1511, by the moft Reverend Father in Chrift his Grace William, by Divine permiffion Archbishop of Canterbury, we find the following particulars relating to our parifh, under the two headings of (i) "The Chapel of Worth," and (ii) "The Church of Eafter"—i.e., Eaftry.

"Capella de Worth. Comptū [i.e., compertum] eft, That Richard

Broke w'holdeth from the churche xls for a chaleis that was bequethed by oon John Burton.

"Itm̄ that oon Thomas Aleyn of seint Barthilmewes w'drawith A cowe that was bequethed to the Churche by oon H. Patryke the pisshe preeft.

"Itm̄ that oon patryke fforst and Thomas Aldon w'drawith from the same churche A cowe that was geven to A lampe afore the Roode ppetually." (*Reg. Warham*, f. xlviii.)

(ii.) "Ecclesia de Easter [i.e., Eastry]. Compertum est, That the Roodeloft lakketh great repaçon.

"Itm the churche nedith greate reparacions.

"Itm̄ that they lak books and spially of the new fefts, as the Transfiguration of o' lord, as of the name of Ihu.

"Itm̄ that oon William Gilham, otherwise callid William Breten, kepith evill and very suspect Rule with diūse women and spially w' oon Marian Johnfon.

"Itm̄ that Robert ffrende and oon Julyan his wife are openly talked of that they ar' not lawfully conioyned togid in matrymony for a certeyn goftly cause." (*Reg. Warham*, fol. xlviii., b.)

Again, on the 12th Jany., 1512, in the Cathedral Church, at Canterbury, before Master Robert Woodward, Lord Commissary, "appeared Rich^d. Broke, of Sandwich, and denied the subtraction of any legacy of John Burton. . . . And so the Lord Commissary dismissed the aforefaid Richard Broke. Also at the aforefaid day and place appeared Thomas Aleyn, brother of the Hospital of Saint Bartholomew near Sandwich, and saith that he hath not withheld a cow bequeathed to the said Chapel. And forthwith the Churchwardens [*Iconomi*] of the said Chapel took upon themselves to prove it; and the Lord Commissary

appointed the viii day of the month of May next [for the hearing of the cause.] And coming on the viii day of May, the aforesaid Churchwardens, in the presence of the aforesaid Thomas Aleyn produced Henry Adam in witness, and Alice Callwell, who having been sworn and examined, and their depositions having been examined, the Lord Commissary adjudges and pronounces that Thomas Aleyn do deliver to the Churchwardens of the aforesaid Chapel one cow or the value thereof before the Feast of the Nativity of S. John Baptist next ensuing under penalty of excommunication. Also the aforesaid Churchwardens say that Patrick froste and Thomas Adam have compounded with them." (*Reg. Warham*, fol. lxvi.)

"On the xvii day of the month of January the aforesaid year (viz., 1512) appeared the Churchwardens of Estry, and they were ordered by the Lord Commissary to repair the Rodelofte there before the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord next ensuing under penalty of excommunication. It is also notified to the said Churchwardens that they sufficiently repair the Nave of the said Church before the Feast of the Assumption of the B. Virgin Mary next (August 15th), under penalty of excommunication.

"It is also notified to the aforesaid Churchwardens that they provide books for the new Festivals before the feast of the Nativity of Saint John Baptist next under penalty of excommunication.

"Also the said Churchwardens say that William Gylhm̃ als Breten hath departed beyond sea, and doth not intend to return.

"Also at the said place and day appeared Robert frenne [notice the corruption of the word Friend] and confesses that he and Juliana his wife are within the degrees of consanguinity. And the Lord Commissary divorced them." (*Reg. Wareh.*, f. lxvij.)

In a list of the *Procurations* of the monasteries and other religious

places, and of the Deaneries within the diocese of Canterbury, made about this time (1512) occur the following, under the heading DECANATUS SANDWICI, which I insert as relating to our subject :

Ecclia de Estry	xxi ^s viij ^d
Vicaria eiusdem	v ^s

From a return made in the 26th year of Hen. VIII (A.D. 1535) of the value of all Manors, Lands, Revenues, Pensions, and other Emoluments of *Christ Church*, Canterbury, we gather that the Rectory and Manor of Estry were respectively valued as under :

Estrye Rectoria	£89. 8. 10½
Estrye Manerium	69. 16. 11" di. q.

(*Dugdale Monast. Angl.*, vol. i., p. 119).

In a valuation of benefices in the Deanery of Sandwich, made the same year (1535), is the following entry respecting our parish :

Ecclia de Estry cum capella de Worthe eidem ecclie annex' appropriat' priori ecclie Xpi Cantuar.'

ESTRY.

Richard Champney vycar there receyveth yerely of the pryour of Crystchurche in Caunterbury	} v ^s vj ^s viiiij ^d }	} Sma xix ^s xj ^s ix ^d }
In tythes p ^e dyall and parsonall oblacons and other sp ^u all pfetts yerely		
		In p x ^s — ^s xxxix ^s ij ob.
Thereof to be allowed of the forseid pencyon and paied to the clerke yerely	} — ^s xl ^s — ^d }	

(*Valor Ecclesiasticus.*)

On the diffolution of Christ Church, Canterbury, in 31st Hen. VIII,

the Manor of Eastry came into the possession of the king, who, however, did not long retain it; but in the 33rd year of his reign gave it to his newly-created Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, in whose possession it still remains. (See *Patent Rolls*, Hen. viii., No. xxxiii., skin 20, at Record Office.)

The advowson of the Vicarage, though granted to the Dean and Chapter at the same time as the Rectory and Manor, appears to have passed shortly after to the Archbishops of Canterbury, the present patrons of the benefice.

In the year 1650 a survey was made by order of Parliament of all the property belonging to the Rectory of Eastry. The several particulars of this inquiry I give below from the *Parliamentary Surveys*, vol. xix., p. 30, at Lambeth.

RECTORIA DE EASTRY.

S^r Tho. Smith At the Parsonage or Rectory of Eastrey in the county of Kent,
 S^r Jo : Scott consistinge of a ffaire parsonage house conteyneinge a Hall twoe
 S^r Rich : Smith parlours a Kitchen a Buttery a Milkhowse a Lawther [Larder]
 knight a Brewhouse A maulthouse with Eight Chambers ouer them
 Three Barnes two Stables with a Granary over them three Sellers one pidgeon loft
 three pudder [fodder ?] howses with other howses One Garden, One Orchard, One
 little bowlinge Greene, one Courte yarde and one greate yard —x^{ls} : = : =

Together with the Tythes of Corne and other profitts to the said Parsonage
 belonginge wee Estimate to be worth Omnibus Annis : cccc^{ls} : = : =

Memorandum the late Deane and Chapter of the Cathedrall and Metropolitall Church of Christ Canterbury by their Indenture dated the Twentyeth day of January 1615 have Demised unto S^r. Thomas Smith S^r John Scott and S^r Richard Smith, All that the Rectory or Parsonage of Eastry in the County of Kent with all howses Barnes Stables, and buildinges Gleabe lands Tythes Oblacons, Obvencons, Emoluments, Profitts and Commodities whatsoever with all and singular their Appurtenances to the said Rectory belonginge situate lyeinge and beeing in Eastry and Tilmanstone aforesaid together with Authority to keepe Courts there, and to

receiue the profitts of the said Courts, Except and referued all Tymber, Woods and vnderwoods growinge vpon the pmisses. To haue & to hold from the makeinge of the said Indenture for and dureinge the Tearme of the Naturall liues of S^r Richard Sonds of Leeds Courte in the Countye of Kent Knight, George Sonds Esq^r oldest Sonne of S^r Richard Sonds, and Anthony Sonds his third Redd: lxxxix^s: v^s Sonne, and for and duringe the life of the longest liuer of and euery seauenth them, paying therefor yearly to the said Deane and Chapter yeare — 200^l ffor lxxxix^l: and v^s att Christmas and Midsomer by even porçons entertainment 4^l or within viii days next after the said ffeasts and alsoe payinge y^r the last 7th yeere euery Seauenth yeare ouer and aboue the said rent the sune Ifupposethis yeare of 200^l in the Treasury howse of the Said Church att the 1650 to be a 7th said ffeasts by euen and equall porcons, But are worth vpon yeare. Improuement ouer and aboue the said Rent referued per ann. ccclix^l: xiiij^s: iiij^d.

The Lessees in all thinges to repayre maynetaine and vpholde the Howses and buildinges demised togeather with the Chauncells of the parrishe Church of Eastry and word and all the ffences and Inclosures belonginge to the Gleabe landes and in the end of the Tearme soe to leaue the same.

There is only S^r George Sands aliue and in beeing.

The present Rent of lxxxix^l: v^s: Is thus apporçoned viz :

To bee Sould with the Lands	09 ^l : 15 ^s : 00 ^d
To remayne vpon the Tythes	79 : 10 : 00

In toto	89 : 05 : 00
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I conceiue this beinge a 7th yeare the share of the Lands in the 200^l now due will bee about xxv^l. And there beinge One life in beeing in the said Lease I judge the Commonwealths Interest in the Lands proporçon may be va^lt in grosse att l^d.

Grosse Vall :	And then there will remayne to be payde q ^r : whether last
L ^d : /	this yeare for the Tythes proporçon of 200 ^l were paid
	the said 200 ^l : 175 ^l : and soe every euery 7 yeares agoe
	7 th year 175 ^l duringe the life in beeing.

Novemb^r. 16th 1650 Will: Webb.

And now to recapitulate somewhat. From even a very cursory glance

at the foregoing extracts, we cannot fail to be struck with the number of men whom our parish gave to the service of the Church at the close of the xiii century, some of whom rose even to considerable eminence; thus, in A.D. 1275 there is Oswald de Eastria, Abbot of the Monastery of Faversham, in 1284 Anselm de Eastria, Rector of our own parish, in 1285 Henry de Eastria, Prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, and in 1290 Robert de Eastria, Rector of Henley-upon-Thames. The value of *the Manor* would appear to have increased as follows: in A.D. 1086 it was worth £38. 10. 3 per annum; in A.D. 1400 it had risen in value to £65. 03. 00; and in 1535 it was estimated at £69. 16. 11. *The Rectory*, in A.D. 1384, was worth £53. 6. 8 per annum; in A.D. 1535 it had risen to £89. 1. 10½; whilst in A.D. 1650, little more than 100 years after, it had increased so much as to be estimated at £410 a-year.

The Vicarage, in A.D. 1535, was valued at £19. 11. 9 in the King's Book. Camden, in A.D. 1586, gives £17. 11. 9 as its value; but probably this would be a slip of the pen for £19. 11. 9, i.e., the estimated worth of the benefice, in the year 1535, as taken from the King's Book. For Haisted says that, in A.D. 1588, it was worth £60, and in A.D. 1640 £100, a-year; also that at both periods there were 335 communicants in the parish.

The *Boteler MSS.* contain an extract from "*S^r George Sondes, his plain narrative to the World of all passages upon the Death of his two Sonnes.* London: Printed in the year 1655. This is given below, and may serve as an example of the hard dealing of the Cromwellian Parliament:—

Fol. 27. "The last year 1654 upon suit of the Trustees in the Exchequer for arrears of Rent due to the Church, I was there denied the Benefit of the general Pardon, which as I conceived took off these

arrears. And it was likewise decreed that I should pay for them 105*£*s as Rent for the Parsonage of Eastry, for that year 1643, when the Parliament farmed it out for 410*£*s, and received all the money for it: I had not one Penny Benefit by it, they had it all, and yet I must pay that rent."

Hafted mentions a Sir Michael Sondes, then of Eastry, Kent, who afterwards resided at Throwley, and died A.D. 1617.

*" The old order changeth, yielding place to new,
And God fulfils Himself in many ways,
Left one good custom should corrupt the world."*

MORTE D'ARTHUR.

The Bounds; or, a Perambulation of the Parish.

CHAP. II.

"Remove not the ancient landmark which thy fathers have set."—PROV. xxii. 28.

THE present division of our country into parishes had its origin in the time of Archbishop *Theodore* (A.D. 668—690), when wealthy persons were encouraged to build churches on their estates, by the promise of the patronage of their own foundations, and other advantages. Thus originally *parishes* were frequently *co-extensive with the estates* of the founders of their respective churches. And this may account for the fact that many parishes have separate and detached portions, lying far away from the main body, in the midst of other parishes. In this way *Tickness* (properly *Tickenhurst*) is detached from Northbourne, and numerous other examples will readily suggest themselves to my readers.

It seems somewhat uncertain, however, whether, in the case of our own parish, the foundation of the church and the boundaries of the parish were thus closely connected the one with the other.

The earliest notice of the *Bounds* of the parish of *Eastry* which I have yet met with, is taken from a MS. amongst the Court Rolls of the

Almery or Priory Manor of Eastry, formerly in the possession of Mrs. Rammell. The account there given is as follows:

“This bowndes and Lymites of the piſhe of Eaſtrye that be here reherſed weare ſought out by Rychard Cok Adam Pricke Thomas Ward William Goſt William Goodwyne John Clarke Thomas Rulbone grown before Mr. John Generli Dene of my Lord Symon Iſplyp audyens at the tyme beinge Archbiſhoppe of Canterburye the xth Daye of Jullye the yeare of our Lord m ccc lvj for a plee Revyſed by one Richard vicar of S^t. Marye Chourche in Sandwiche for tythes of a place in the ſaid piſhe of Eaſtrye in the ^{ch}_w plee the vicar was caſt/ in witnes thereof the ſayd Archbiſhopp hath put thereto Sealle of Offyce as it appeareth one the ſame plee. This Boundes begyn in a place called the Standward the ^{ch}_w is in pte of the Northewest of the piſhe of Eaſtrye and fro the place foreſayde extende the boundes and Lymites of the ſayd piſhe of Eaſtrye by a broode wey called weines wey extendinge toward the Sowthe to a place called weines Devidinge the pyſhe of Eaſtrye one the eaſt part froo the weye of woodinſboughte toward the weſte. And froo the weye foreſayde called wenis extende the boundes and Lymmites of the piſhe of Eaſtrye by a wey called lyſte toward the eaſte goinge forthe to a place called the Bellet devidinge the pyſhe of Eaſtrye one the northe ſyde froo the pyſhe of woodneſbought toward the Sought, and froo the ſayd place called the Belet extende the boundes and lymmites by the ſame weye toward the ſouthweſt, So goinge forthe to a place called Bocklond devidinge the pariſhe of Eaſtrye one the ſouth eſte fro the pyſhe of Woodneſboughte on the northe weſte pte fro the ſayd place called Bockelond* extende the boundes and limmites by the

* Now Buckland.

Kingswey toward the weste soe goinge forthe to a place called grenehedgger* devidinge the pyshe of Easterye one the southe fyde froo the pyshe of woodnesbrought toward the north and froo the fyde way called grenehedgger extende the Boundes and Limmities by a street or way † toward the south, so goinge forthe to a croffe called mathewes croffe ‡ devidinge the pyshe of Easterye toward the east froo the pyshe of Woodnesbroughte toward the west and froo the sayd mathewes croffe extende the boundes and Limmities of the sayd pyshe of Easterye by a way or a street called Broodestreete § toward the weste so goinge forthe to the hedd of a hegge northe called Denehegge || devidinge the pyshe of Easterye one the south fyde froo the pyshe of Woodnesbroughte one the northe fyde and froo the foresayde northe hedd of the sayd denhedgge extende the bounds & limmites of the pyshe of Easterye by the same hegge againste the southe-weste soe the hegge makeing ane end by a grene way devided or a landſchare unto a place called Redis ¶ devidinge the pyshe of Easterye one the southeast from the pyshe of woodnesbrought and knowlton toward the northwest and foorth to a place called Redis extende the bounds & limmites of the pyshe of Easterye by a way called Pilholt toward the East so goenge fourth to a place called hoddyngef-

* Part of this green hedge has been grubbed up, but a considerable portion still remains.

† This is the road to Woodnesborough Church from Poison Crofs, and the boundary line is in the middle of the road.

‡ Now Poison Crofs.

§ Part of the Canterbury road.

|| Most of this hedge has now disappeared—it runs from the Canterbury road towards Harnden Hill.

¶ Redis = Ridges, a term not uncommonly used. The Redis or Ridges here mentioned must be near the Cottages on Harnden Hill.

downe* devydinge the piſhe of Eſtry one the north part from the piſhe of Nonington toward the Sowth ptie, And fro the ſeid place called hodingeſdowne extend the bownds and lymytts of the piſhe of Eſtry to another greene waye towards the eaſt, ſo goenge fourth to a hill called Gavliteſdowne ſo devydinge the piſhe of Eſtry on the Northſyde from the piſhe of Nonington and Tylmanſtone towards the Sowthſyde, and fro the ſeid Gaveletiſdowne extend the bownds and lymytts of the piſhe of Eſtry by a greene footewaye agaynſt the North, ſo goenge fourth to a corner one the Northſyde of a feilde called daneſeild† devydinge the piſhe of Eſtry one the weſt ſyde from the piſhe of Tylmanſton one the eaſt ſyde, And from the ſeid Sowth corner of the ſeid Daneſeild extend the bowndes and lymyttes by a devyded greene waye toward the head eaſt devydinge the piſhe of Eſtry toward the Northſyd from the piſhe of Tylmanſtone toward the Sowth, And the ſame waye making an ende the bowndes and Lymytts by an other greene waye from the hedd eaſt, toward the Northeaſt So goenge fourth to a myll called Betteshanger Myll,‡ And the ſeid greene waye endinge by a highwaye§ be half the hamlett or the villadge called updowne unto the highway that leadeth fro Eſtry unto Northborne devydinge the piſhe of Eſtry one the Northweſt part, fro the piſhe of Betteshanger toward the Sowtheaſt, And fro the ſeid waye that leadeth fro Eſtry toward Northborne extend the bownds and Lymytts

* The down oppoſite Shingleton Down.

† A field not far from Dane Court.

‡ Betteshanger Mill was ſtill in exiſtence in the laſt century : but has now for many years diſappeared. It ſtood in much the ſame place as the preſent *Lodge* at Betteshanger.

§ This “highwaye” is the road which leads from near Buttſole to Northbourne, and paſſes the lodge gates of Updown Houſe.

by a greene* way towards the north, So goenge fourth to a place called the Parfonyffeild† of hame devydinge the piſhe of Eſtry one the weſt parte fro the piſhe of Bettihanger and hamme towards the eaſt, And from the ſeid Parfonyffeild of hamme extend the bownds and Lymytts by a broad way‡ towards the North, So goenge fourth to a place called hamebridge§ devydinge the piſhe of Eſtry toward the weſt from the piſhe of hamme towards the Eaſt, And fro the ſeid hamme bridge|| extend the bowndes and lymytts by a great water towards the eaſt, So goenge fourth to a place called hawkelinge devydinge the parryſhe of Eſtry towards the North from the parryſhe of hame towards the Sowth, And from the place called hawklinge extend the bowndes and lymytts of Eſtry lynially towards the Eaſt, unto a place called Spruckelham, And fro the ſeid place called Spruckelham ſo rightfourth to a place callyd langhauke, And fro the ſeid place called langhauke unto the coaſt of the Sea devydinge the piſhe of Eſtry towards the north fro the piſhes of hamme and Northborne toward the Sowthſyde, And from the ſeid coaſt of the Sea, extend the bownds and lymytts of the piſhe of Eſtry by the ſame coaſt of the Sea toward the northweſt, So goenge fourth and ſhettinge in the parryſhe of Eſtry toward the Sowth weſt unto a place called the naſe, And from the ſeid place called the Naſe extend the bownds and lymytts towards the Sowtheaſt, ſo goenge fourth by

* This "green way" is ſtill in exiſtence, though it is in great danger of being obliterated owing to the conſtant encroachments of the plough.

† There is a field here which ſtill belongs to the Rector of Ham.

‡ This is the road that runs from the corner of Fred. George Terry's garden paſt the back of Ham Houſe and Ham Church.

§ The further bridge next Word Mill.

|| From this point the bounds, as here deſcribed, are thoſe of Word, and *not* the bounds of the *preſent pariſh* of Eaſtry.

a streame callyd Gestlinge unto a place callyd the Scluse shettinge in the pishe of Estry toward the north east fro the pishe of S^t. Clements in Sandwich toward the Sowthwest parte, And fro the feid Scluse extend the bowndes and Lymyttes towards the Sowth So goenge fourth by a Dyke called Erchiflodick devydinge the pishe of Estry toward the East from the feid pishe of S^t. Clements one the west fyde unto a place called hovelinge, And fro the feid place called hovelinge extend the bownds and lymytts toward the northwest, So goenge fourth by a dyke called the delfe devydinge the pishe of Eastry toward the Sowthwest from the pishe of S. Clements toward the northwest unto the Sowth corner of the Hospitall of S^t. Bartholomewe, And from the feid Sowth corner of the feid hospitall extend the bownds and lymytts of the pishe of Estry toward the North, So goenge fourth by a runninge water called the delph unto a place callyd the Stonebridge devydinge the pishe of Estry toward the west from the pishe of S^t. Clements towards the east parte, And fro the feid Stonebridge extend the bowndes and lymytts toward the Sowth west, So goenge fourth by the kinges highwaie to the Sowth hedd of a lyttle dyke or a vorowe lyenge of length $\frac{th}{w}$ the lands of John Terrey toward the east parte of the feid lands devydinge and shettinge in the pishe of Estry toward the Sowtheast fro the pishe of S^t. Maries in Sandwich one the north west parte, And fro the feid Sowth hedd of the feid Dyke or vorowe extend the bowndes and lymytts by the fame dyke or vorowe toward the north, So goenge fourth to a corner of a feild called Polder land* towards the northeast shettinge in the pishe of Estry toward the East, And from the feid corner that ys northeast of the feid Polder lande extend the bownds and lymytts toward the west parte, So goenge right fourth by a lyttle dyke or a vorowe lyenge of

* Now "Felderland," but commonly pronounced "Fenderland."

length th w the north of the feid feild called Polderfield unto the *highway that leadeth from Sandwich toward Canterbury and by the west hed of the feid dyke or vorowe extend the bowndes and lymytts by the feid highway toward the Sowth, So goenge fourth a clofeinge in the pishe of Estry one the east fyde from the pishe of woodnesborowe toward the west to a place callyd the Standard.

23^o Julii 1585."

[*Botel. MS. A.*, pp. 104, 105, 106.]

Thus much as to the bounds of our parish in A.D. 1356. Since that time, however, the parish of *Worth* or *Word* has been cut off from the mother parish of Eastry, so that Eastry is now smaller in extent than in the time of Archbishop Islip. In his time, at the time when the vicarage of Eastry was endowed, and for many generations afterwards, the church at Word (dedicated to S. Peter and S. Paul) was merely a chapelry attached to the mother Church at Eastry, in the same manner as Shrinkling, or Shingleton; but with this difference, that whereas, the vicar of Eastry was to "find one Chaplain in the Chapel of Worth depending upon the said Church of Eastry to celebrate divine Service every day, at least as far as it may be done with convenience," and there to "officiate in divine Things according to usual Custom;" the prior and convent of Christ Church, Canterbury, were held and bound to the "maintenance of one Chaplain in the Chapel of Shrynglynges depending upon the said Church, provided the Rectors were held in times past to the same" (see *Endowment of the Vicarage*).

In course of time the Church of Word acquired certain parochial

* "The Sandwich Road," as Eastry folk call it.

rights; but whether it ever actually became a *separate parish* until it was legally separated from Eastry in A.D. 1854, seems very doubtful. From certain memoranda that I have come across in one of the parish books, the question seems to have been raised sometime between A.D. 1686, and A.D. 1688, as to whether at that time Word was or was not a separate parish: some persons—apparently the inhabitants of *Word*—asserting that it was such, and “Charles Bargrave, Churchwarden, and Sollomon Harvey and Thomas Adams, Overseers of the Poor,” of our parish, maintaining as strenuously that it *was not*, and giving as their reason “that the Instrument of Institution and Induction gives [*sic*] to the Minister or Clerk of Eastry runs only to Eastry Cum Capella de Woorth and he is Inducted only into Eastry.” The parish of *Worth* was constituted a *Vicarage* by an Order in Council which appeared in the London Gazette of December 6th, 1867.

But to return to the perambulation of the parish. The ancient and proper time for the perambulation of parishes—or “beating of the bounds,” as it is often called, from the custom in former days of beating boys at certain points, in order to impress the boundaries, marks, and limits of the parish the better on their memories—is some day in Rogation week, i.e., the week in which Ascension Day or Holy Thursday falls. For when, at the Reformation, all other religious processions were abolished, the perambulation of parishes in this week was still retained.

The following extracts from the oldest* account book of the churchwardens, which is now extant, furnish us with a complete list, as far as it goes, of the dates at which our parish has been perambulated:—

* Mr. Boteler speaks of the tradition that there had once been two other and more ancient books. These however, had disappeared even in his time.

	£	s.	d.
" 1689 P ^d upon the perambula ^o n	0.	5.	0"
" 1690 Spent at the perambula ^o n	0.	7.	11"
" 1692 Spent when wee went the Boundes of the parish	0.	11.	4"
" 1696 p ^d to goody Samson mony spent for going y ^e bounds of y ^e parish	1.	0.	0"
" 1703 May 5th p ^d att Goodman Sampsons when we went y ^e bounds	0.	9.	0"
" 1719 Spent att the five Bells when went the Bounds of the parish	1.	2.	6"
" 1719 p ^d John Cock more w ^h which was spent when we went the Bounds of the Parish	0.	15.	0"
" 1722 Spent when we went the Bounds of the Parish	0.	13.	0"
" 1743 May 12 Spent going the Bounds of the Parish	0.	16.	10"
" 1747 May 29 Spent going the Bounds of the Parish	0.	16.	6"
" 1762 May 20 Spent at the Five Bells going the Bounds of the Parish	1.	19.	0"
" 1782 May 15 Paid at the Bull going the Bounds of the Parish	2.	16.	0"
" 1801 Expences at the Five Bells (28 th May) going the Boundary of the Parish	3.	2.	10½"
" 1814 June 11 paid Eastes Bill for Dinners, &c., for going bounds of parish*	9.	14.	2½"

1833 May 14. This day & year the bounds were walked by the Vicar, Churchwardens & others.

1856 Mar. 31. This day & year the Vicar, Curate, Churchwardens, Parish Clerk and others walked the bounds of the Parish beginning at Hay Hill.

1868, Sept. 24. At nine o'clock in the morning of this day and year, there met, at the boundary stone on Hay Hill, near the Crofs Roads, a number of the parishioners, including the Vicar, Lieut.-Col. Rae, Mr. G. Turner (The Lynch and New Coll., Oxon), Mr. Churchwarden Terry, Mr. William Wilfon (Guardian, Shingleton Farm), Mr. James Cobus (Overfeer), and Messrs. Joseph Bowman (Parish Clerk), R. Moat, Junr., J. Bushell (Kent C^y Conft^y), G. Foord (of "Five Bells"), J. May-

* In this year Mrs. Pettman gave £2 2s. towards the expenses of the Perambulation.

nard (Kent C^y Conft^y), E. Dunn, and W. Deveson, Jos. Manser, E. Pay, G. Dungey, Chas. Dungey, E. Culver, E. Moat, W. Thompson, J. Fitzgerald, J. Foord, S. Hopper, A. Soames, G. Lawrence, John Manser, and J. Spickett. At 9.15 they started, Bowman—who had “beaten the bounds” on two previous occasions (viz., in 1833 and 1856), and who had been round still more recently with the Ordnance Survey—taking the lead, and the rest following; Lieut.-Col. Rae, Messrs. Terry and Wilson, and the Vicar, being mounted, the others being on foot. On the borders of the parish of Betteshanger the Eastry party were met by Walter James, Esqr., and the Rector of Betteshanger (Rev. J. W. Bliss), who accompanied them as far as their own bounds extended. Arrived at Shingleton Down the Old Hundredth Psalm was sung, according to a custom observed on previous occasions. Thence proceeding onwards they were met by the representatives of Nonnington, the only other parish besides Betteshanger, which sent its officers to the boundaries in time to meet the Eastry party. On Harnden Hill a halt was made, just outside the cottages of Cox and Friend, for luncheon—which, consisting of bread and cheese and bitter beer, was partaken of by all present, and thoroughly appreciated. After a rest of half an hour the party again started, and in due time came into the Canterbury Road. Going on from thence *Poison Cross* (anciently *Matthews' Cross*) was reached, and the party proceeded halfway up the hill which leads to Woodnesborough Church. Then turning to the right across the fields, under a high-banked hedge, and following the various turns and windings of the boundary line, after some time the Sandwich road was crossed. Next the brooks, separating Eastry from Ham, were reached and jumped by some, though more jumped in! the foothold being very bad for leaping on either bank. Henceforward the bounds kept to the

road, and so going on the markstone on Hay Hill was reached about 3 o'clock, after a very pleasant, but somewhat tiring, walk of more than 14 miles.

The parish of Eastry, consisting of the borough of Eastry, the borough of Heronden and part of the borough of Felderland, is about two and a half miles from north to south, and not more than one and a half mile from east to west.

It contains, according to the Tythe Commutation Deed, 2664 statute acres, by far the greater portion of which is arable land, the extent of meadow or pasture being but small, and of hop gardens very much less.

The greater portion of the land in the parish is claimed over by the Manors of Eastry, Adisham, the Almonry, Dane Court, North Court, and South Court. Of these the principal are the Manors of Eastry and Adisham, which are divided, the one from the other, by the high road leading from Woodnesborough by Gore to Elham.

The population of Eastry has, of course, varied in different ages; but there is good reason for supposing that during the time of the Roman occupation, in the Romano-British period, and afterwards in Anglo-Saxon times, prior to the year A.D. 900, the ville of Eastry had more inhabitants than at the time of the Norman invasion.

From the information given in Domesday Book (see p. 11) we may gather that the population of Eastry, in or about the year A.D. 1086 was 300

In A.D. 1774 the population was	656
„ „ 1801 „ „ (including workhouse) was	852
„ „ 1811 „ „	909
„ „ 1821 „ „	1062
„ „ 1831 „ „	1245

In A.D. 1841	the population of Eastry (with the Union) was	1629
„ „ 1851	„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	1697
„ „ 1861	„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	1505

[In this year the population of the parish proper was 1175, and of the Union Workhouse 330].

In A.D. 1871

Since the beginning of this century about 90 new houses have been built in Eastry.

The *soil* of Eastry, northward of the street, is very good, southward it is poorer land, being in places very near the chalk. Upon the whole it may average about 30s. an acre; which shows a considerable improvement in the land since Mr. Boteler's time (1774), when on the average it was worth only 15s. an acre.

The rents as assessed to the poor amount to £7994. 6s. 6d.

And now, having perambulated the parish, ascertained its boundaries and markstones, measured its broad acres, examined its soil, numbered its people, and fummied up its rental, let us enter it by the road from Sandwich, and view its different localities somewhat more in detail.

The first object that meets our view, as we begin to approach Eastry by the Sandwich Road, is an ancient Yew-tree standing at the corner of the road, that leads off on the left to Felderland. It has probably seen the travellers of many centuries. Bishops and abbots and plain parish priests, barons and knights and squires, merchants and burghers and artizans, country maidens and ladies of high degree, all in their day and generation have passed by the old *Palm tree*, for so is the Yew-tree called in this neighbourhood.

Passing onwards through the turnpike, we come on the right to a large and handsome house, called *Statenborough*, the residence

of Commander George Sayer, R.N., J.P., to whom the ancient estate of Stapenberghe, now Statenborough, belongs. This is at present the principal estate in the parish, including Gore, the lands of which are laid to it: the whole consisting of about 141 acres. The land is in general good.

“From the title deeds it appears, in 1391, a small piece of land was conveyed to Wm. Cook of Stapynberghe, and part of the premises at this day is called Cooksborough. In 1419 a part belonged to the family of Atte Halle. In 1437 John Frynne & Thos. Terrey of Eastry convey 16 acres separate, at or near Stapenbergh, which they had of Ingram Atte Halle son & heir of J^{no}. Atte Halle of Dovorre, to W^m. Bryan of Canterbury who, from divers other conveyances, seems at this time to have been in possession of a considerable part of the estate. To whom or at what time Mr. Bryan's property was alienated, does not appear: but, in 1484, the whole belonged to J^{no}. Kennett of Canterbury, Gent. In 1534 Tho^s. Kennett of Canterbury Priest (capellanus) son of the above J^{no}. conveyed his whole property here—the quantity not specified—to Christⁿ. Hales Esq^r, the King's Attorney-General, afterwards Sir Christian, Knight; whose daughter Margaret, the wife of Ralph Dodmore of Lincoln's Inn, Gent., jointly with her Husband in 1557 conveyed the Estate, specified in the Deed as containing 120 acres, under the general name of Statynborough to Saffrey Paramor of Eastry Yeoman. In this Family it continued in lineal succession from Father to Son, and was the place of residence of each, till Joshua Paramor jointly with his mother Mary sold it in 1713, sadly encumbered with mortgages to his Cousin Cap^t. J^{no}. Paramor of Sandwich, who rebuilt the House and resided here. Cap^t. Paramor died 1737 and bequeathed it to his only son Jⁿ. Paramor Esq^r. who dying 1751 without issue, bequeathed this, amongst other estates, to Mary eldest daughter of his sister Mary deceased, the wife of Tho^s. Fuller of Sand-

wich Esq^r.; but she dying single and under age, the whole fell after the death of Mr. Paramor's widow in 1759 to his 3 nieces Jane, then Jane Hawker widow, afterwards the wife of John Dilnot Esq^r., the daughter of his sister Jane Hayward deceased; and Jane & Sarah Fuller two other daughters of his sister Mary before mentioned. On a division of the several estates in 1761 this was allotted to Jane and Sarah Fuller, & on a further division betwixt the two sisters in 1774, this with Gore formed a part of the share that fell to Jane then the wife of W. Boys of Sandwich Esq^r,"*—author of "*Collections for a History of Sandwich*."

Mrs. Boys eventually sold the estate of Statenborough to Mr. George, who in his turn disposed of it to Mr. Moulding, after whose decease it was sold by his widow to Mr. Greville, from whom it descended to his grandson Col. Fulke Greville (now Lord Greville). In 1846 Commander George Sayer, R.N., purchased the estate of Col. Greville.

Captain Sayer is in the commission of the peace, and bears for his arms :—

Proceeding onwards we come to *Little Statenborough*, or Statenborough Cottage, likewise the property of Capt. Sayer, who, about the year 1847, purchased the house and a few acres of land adjoining it of Col. Greville, whose grandfather, Mr. Greville, had acquired it of Mr. Upton. G. Coleman, Esq., is the present occupier. Statenborough is claimed over by the Manors of Dane Court, North Court, and South Court, Tilmanstone.

Great Walton, situated on the Sandwich Road between Statenborough and Eastry Street, next meets us. It is a nice old-fashioned house, with trimly-kept greenward, pond, gardens, and outhouses adjoining, and about 70 acres of land—30 being in Eastry, and 40 in Woodnesborough; the

* *Botel. MSS.*

land and house in Eastry are assessed at £84 in all. This farm was formerly much larger than it is at present, and was for some generations in the family of Geering,* by one of whom it was divided towards the latter part of the seventeenth century. After the division Great Walton became the property of Mr. Wm. Sharp who, in 1694, conveyed it to Joseph Neame of Word, yeoman, from whose descendant, Mrs. Elizth. Neame, the estate was conveyed, in 1773, to Mr. John Nelson and wife of Sandwich. Mr. Nelson died in 1789, and by his last will bequeathed it to the children of Mr. Wm. Castle of Sandwich (the son of his wife by a former husband), whose son, Mr. Thos. Castle, sold some of the lands belonging to it. His son, Robert Castle, Esqre., is the present owner of the estate, the lands belonging to which he lets, but occupies the house. He bears for his arms :

Little Walton, lying betwixt Great Walton and Eastry Street, is a farm consisting of about 100 acres, 49 of which lie in Eastry, the rest in Woodnesborough. The lands, which are very straggling, were for many generations the property of a family of the name of Nutt. John Nutt, of Putney, Gent., was the owner in 1716 (*Botel. MSS.*). In 1733 Wm. Nutt was in possession of the estate, and in 1740 James Amey, but whether in right of himself or his wife, seems doubtful. The estate was afterwards in litigation. In 1749 two females claimed possession by law of the name of Wollastone: and on a division between them, this amongst other estates became the property of the one who was married to Taylor White, of Hertfordshire, Esqre. In 1824 James White, Esqre., sold the property to Bargrave Wyborn, Esqre., in whose family it still remains.

Walton House, situated between Great Walton and Eastry Street, and

* The whole farm was in the possession of the Geerings in A.D. 1623.

opposite Little Walton, is a large house, with about eight acres of land attached to it, originally built by Mr. George about the year 1805. In 1807 the property was purchased by Mr. White, who, in 1821, sold it to Henry Warrell, Esqre. In Nov., 1830, Mr. Warrell granted a lease of the house and land to James Rae, Esqre., who eventually purchased the same in Sept., 1834, and in whose family it still remains, being the residence of James A. Rae, Esqre., Lieut.-Col. of the Cinque Ports' Volunteer Artillery. They bear for their arms: *Vert—three flags in pale courant, argent.* For a crest: *a stag at gaze proper.*

A little further on there are two good houses on opposite sides of the Sandwich Road. The one on the right hand, a modern house, running back to the Woodnesborough Lane, being the property of R. S. Leggatt, Esqre., M.R.C.S.; the other, called *Laureston House*, being the property of Mr. Matson, but the residence of Miss Toker, who has much improved the house, and laid out the grounds with taste and effect. Attached to this house, and in front of it, is a pleasant meadow containing 4a. 1r. 32p. Both Laureston and Walton Houses have garden entrances into the foot-path which runs from the Schools to Statenborough. Part of this path is sometimes called the *Lover's Walk* from its being so quiet and secluded; and the upper portion of it, nearer the Schools, is occasionally used as a rope walk.

After passing Laureston House we come to *Eastry Street*, or as it is now entitled the *High Street*. This is the principal part of the village, and from hence branch off Church Street, Brook Street, what was formerly called Reaper's Row (which is properly a continuation of High Street, and leads past the Fairfield to Buttsole), Mill Lane, Gore Lane, and the Roads to Sandwich and Woodnesborough.

In High Street one or two places are worthy of mention.

On the left side of the street there is a place called *the Square*, some cottages being built in that form; and a little further on is a foot-path leading directly to the Schools and Church, called *Church Lane* or *Collarmaker's Alley*. On the south of this lane is a messuage, now the property of Mr. Wanstall, of Nonington, from which arises the yearly rent charge of 12s. payable to the vicar and churchwardens for the benefit of the poor of Eastry, under the last will and testament of Richard Thompson, of Minster, in Thanet, who died 1673. For further particulars respecting this house see under "*The Parochial Charities*." This house is now in the occupation of Edward Godden, grocer, and is used as a baker-and-grocer's shop. Southward of this is a house formerly called "the Nunneries," but for what reason I know not; there are no ruins of any kind near the place, nor was there ever any such religious establishment in Eastry. It formerly consisted of two cottages in three dwellings, described in a deed of 1567, as being at a place called "le Nunnerye." In 1609 they were purchased by Paramor, of Statenborough, then called "the Nunnerys," and by this name they were bequeathed by John Paramor, of Statenboro', gent., his descendant, in 1735, to his son John Paramor, Esq., who sold it to John Matthews, of Eastry, collarmaker (*Botel. MSS.*, vol. A., p. 65). It was rebuilt in great part by the above-named John Matthews, and is a neat house in two dwellings, occupied respectively by Joseph Bowman, parish clerk, and Thomas Cullen. The property now belongs to John Court, of Eastry, milkman. Southward of this house is a meadow called *The Playing Close*, which has certainly been used as a place of recreation for upwards of the last two hundred years, since, in a rental of the year 1633, it is called "*the play close*." Still there is not the slightest foundation for the idea, once prevalent, that this "playing close" formerly belonged to Goddard's Charity. So early as A.D. 1567 it was private property, and belonged then to

Roger Church: in 1606 it was the property of John Robins, Junr., yeoman; in 1640 it belonged to Edward Parboe, gent., and then formed part, as it did until recently, of the Street Farm over the way, once the property of the Petmans, but now divided up and sold. In 1868 this close was purchased by John Iggulden, of Deal, Esqre., and now forms part of his Eaftry House estate.

Adjoining the "playing close" fouthward is the old *Schoolhouse*, left by Mrs. Christian Goddard, 1574, for the use of the parish clerk of Eaftry for ever, on condition of his instructing one boy (see "*The Schools*"). This is now in the occupation of Thomas Young.

Next to the old Schoolhouse is the *Bull Inn*. This has probably been the name and site of the village inn for some centuries. As early as A.D. 1573 it is mentioned; and, in 1633, it is spoken of as "adjoining Goddard's House for the Clerk, in Eaftry Street:" whilst the churchwardens' accounts often make mention of money "spent at the Bull."

In A.D. 1573 Richard Huffam paid quit rent to the manor of Eaftry for the Bull. John Whitefield, and after him Edmonde Baker, had been the previous owners. And again, in A.D. 1633, Thomas Huffam paid for the Bull. It is now the property of Messrs. Liney and Evenden brewers.

It may not be uninteresting if we give the names of the successive

HOSTS OF THE BULL.

1693, William Hall.

1702, Thomas Adams.

1725, Ingram Durban.

1763, William Culler—then his widow.

1771, John Solley.

1791, Richard Ruffell.

1806, John Eastes.

1816, John Ferrier.

1855, Charles Lepine.

1860, Edward Manser.

This list is complete as far as it goes back.

On the right hand side of the street opposite to Collarmakers' Alley is a house and forge the property of the Drayson family, and now in the occupation of Wm. Twyman, blacksmith. The house is comparatively new, having been built in 1861; but, on or about this spot, there has been a forge for many centuries, where successive generations of Draysons have worked as smiths. Will Drayson signs the "Sess made the 14th day of October, Anno Domene 1685," and there are frequent entries in the churchwardens' accounts of that period of payments made to the Draysons "for iron work" or "smith's work." By the side of the forge there is a field path, which leads either to the Mills or to Gore.

A little higher up the street, and opposite the playing close, is *Eastry House*, the property of J. Iggulden, of Deal, Esqre., in right of his wife, the daughter of J. Hatfeild, Esqre., who, in or about the year 1832, bought it of the Petman family, in whose possession it had been for some generations, being part of that old farm originally called *Swayne's*, which is now entirely divided up. This house is now in the occupation of Mr. John Netherfole.

Proceeding onwards past the post-office (soon to be made also a telegraph-office), a few more steps bring us to *The Cross*. This is the name given to that flightly open space where Brook Street and Mill Lane, High Street, Reaper's Row, and Church Street, meet together, and where, doubtless, in days gone by, there stood the Village Cross. In the

old churchwardens' accounts frequent mention is made of thatching and other repairs done to "the Cross House" at the expense of the parish. Hitherto I have been unable to identify this, and am rather inclined to think that it has disappeared, unless the Vicarage Cottage formerly bore that name. "The Cross house" is not to be confounded with the house of "the Cross Farm," formerly the property of the Kite, and now of the Boteler, family: nor yet with "the Clerke's house" above-mentioned in the High Street, nor with "the Sexton's house," which formerly was the end house of the Goddard's Charity, nearest and opposite to the vicarage. At the end of the High Street nearest to "the Cross" there is a pond which supplies the neighbouring farmers and others with water for their cattle, and which rarely runs quite dry. Whilst on or about the spot now occupied by Miss Bayly's draper's shop, formerly stood the parish stocks—the terror of evil doers. These were afterwards removed to a position nearly opposite the church gates, beneath two elms growing in the close adjoining the boys' school. Latterly they were little used, and about A.D. 1828 they disappeared.

Proceeding from "the Cross" towards the church, we pass on the right a cottage formerly used as the barber's shop, and once belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, but which was made over to the Vicarage in or about the year 1853.

Two steps more bring us to the VICARAGE, a large and comfortable house, which dates from the year 1821, when the old Vicarage was pulled down and rebuilt by the Rev. G. Randolph, then vicar. But the *foundations* of the house are *ancient*, and they may perhaps have formed part of the original building assigned for the use of the vicar in A.D.

1367, and confirmed to him in A.D. 1368, when an agreement was come to between the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury, on the one side, and "Sir" Thomas, Vicar of Eastry, on the other, "that the said Sir Thomas, the Vicar, shall have to his own proper use the hall, chambers, and kitchen, of his Vicarage aforesaid, which belonged and pertained to the Almoner and his office of old, and also the other buildings erected upon his site, together with a garden and thence arising (the dovecote and certain waste places, situate below the close of the said vicarage, being reserved to the Almoner and his Rector in perpetuity)." It was then agreed that "the same Almoner should, moreover, make and keep in sufficient repair a certain wall between himself and the Vicar aforesaid, beginning from the king's highway on the south side of the said Vicarage, and extending to a certain stable of the said Almonry of the Rector over against the north part"

The wall here referred has been pulled down, in order that a piece of ground, which formed part of the farm yard of the Almonry, or Parsonage as it is now called, might be added to the Vicarage. The piece of ground here spoken of is now used as a kitchen garden. But with regard to the wall which has disappeared; it commenced close to the gate which leads to the kitchen door, passed the back door of the Vicarage, and extended to the stables of the Parsonage. These stables still exist, having probably been renewed from time to time on the old site. The Vicarage is surrounded on all sides by a narrow strip of garden, that portion which lies east of the house being the largest, and having a considerable fall. The view from the dining-room window towards the Lynch bank is very pretty. The garden contains two magnificent, and some smaller, yew-trees, a handsome ilex, and a very ancient claranut-tree, long past its prime

—which has probably stood here for some centuries—besides numerous walnuts.

The Vicarage is bounded on the west by Church Street, on the south by Brook Street, on the east by the garden of the Parsonage, and on the north by the yard and stables of the same.

Immediately opposite the Vicarage gates are the five dwellings of *Goddard's Charity* (see "*The Parochial Charities*"). Originally left to the churchwardens for the use of the poor, in A.D. 1574, they would seem to have undergone comparatively little alteration, although they were formerly thatched and plaistered, &c., from time to time, at the expense of the parish. Unfortunately there is now no fund available for keeping them in repair. The end house nearest the road was for many years appropriated to the use of the sexton.

Adjoining the Vicarage is the house now called *the Parsonage*, but formerly the *Almonry* or *Aumbry*. This house stands on, and forms part of the Rectorial property which once belonged to the Priory of Christ Church, being appropriated to the use of the Almonry. After the Reformation it formed part of the endowments of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, but it is now in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The great tythes of the parishes of Eastry and Worth, which belong to the Rectory of Eastry, were formerly let, as well as the lands, to certain lessees. Now, however, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners keep these in their own hands, but let the lands. The lands belonging to the Rectory, or as it is commonly called "*Parsonage*," consist of 52a. 2r. 33p. of glebe in Eastry; 15a. 3r. op. in Tilmanstone; 0a. 2r. 24p. in Worth; in all 69a. or. 17p. To this Parsonage belongs a small manor called the Manor

of the Priory or Almonry, which receives quitrents from the houses and land in the street, contained within Eastry Street and Church Street, reaching down almost to Little Walton. It receives also from the houses built on the waste in Reaper's Row or (as that part of the street is now more commonly called on each side of the way), the Fair Field, and from a trifling quantity of land at or near Brook Street. The receipts of the whole are very inconsiderable, as will be seen from the following rentals of 1573 and 1633, which I here extract from the *Botel. MSS.*, on account of the information they give respecting the inhabitants of Eastry in those days.

“A Rentall conteyning as well the Rents of dyvers Tenēts, Lands, belonging to the Awmery or Parsonage of Estrie, knowledged by the Tenēts there in fundry Corts tempore nuper Regis H. viii^{ti} and lastlie in current: ultimo die Septembris anno xxx^{mo} ejusdem nuper Regis As also a Terror [Terrier] of all the Glebe lands belonging or aperteyning to the said psonage with the Rents as well in money as in Corne together with the Renouacions of their names ever as the same is now answered and paid to me Willūs Partheriche ffermor there hoc anno regni Elizabeth xv^{mo} et anno 1573, viz.:

“Rents of the tenēts belonging to the said Awmerie.” The abbreviated substance of which is as follows:—

		£	s.	d.
The poor house	Chryftian Goddarde widow holds a Tenement & Garden, late her father Thomas Parkers, lying in the Street over ag st the Vicarage at the payment yearly of		1	2
	Same Chryftian holds likewise a piece of land in Walton containing one rood two perches late y ^e said Thos. Parkers at		1	1½
	Same Chryftian holds likewise a garden containing 16 perches at			1½

H

nowe Rich. Auften	Heires of James Parker hold a Messuage, Gar-	
Rich. Lawrance	den & Dove house late J ^{no} . Parkers lying over	
farmer	against the Parsonage Gate Henry Vincent	
	farmer at	2 11
nowe Rich Huffam	Edmonde Baker—a tenement w th a garden con-	
	tain ^s 21 perches late J ^{no} . Whitfields in the	
	high Street	1 2
	Will ^m Friende—a Kitchen w th half a stable	
	cont ^s 8 perches being parcell of the Lords	
	tenement at the corner house leading from the	
	Crofs to the Churchwardes	6
nowe John Robins	Roger Church's widow—a crofte cont ^s 5 roods ;	
	to a clofe belonging to the Awmery East, to the	
	Highway west	3 4
	Said widow likewise for two acres in Walton	2
nowe John Whitfeild.	 Pyfing—holds two tenements	
	w th their gardens cont ^s 35 Perches in right of	
	his wife Thos. Whitfeilds widow	6 ^d
	Said Pyfing likewise for $\frac{1}{2}$ an	
	acre in Walton	6 ^d
	Said Pyfing likewise for 3	
	Roods in Walton	9 ^d
	Said Pyfing likewise for a gar-	
	den containing 1 Rood & 14 Perches	
	called Howtings	1 ^s
	William Parromor—a tenem ^t . & garden plotte	
	late Silvester Goulds in the Street leading to	
	the Church	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Now W ^m Parromor	John Harrys in right of his wife the widow	
	of J ^{no} . Paramor, pays for a tenem ^t w th a	
	garden cont ^s $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre 14 perches wherein the	
	saïd John dwelt also one acre in Walton, also	
	an $\frac{1}{2}$ acre late Silvester Gold's, also a garden	
	there containing 10 perches	4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Saufferaie Parromor pays for a tenement and gar-	
	den contain ^s 22 perches late W ^m . Stones &	

MEMORIALS OF EASTRY.

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	John Arrowes lying in the high Sreet adjoining to a tenem ^t in the occupation of Tho ^s . Friend being Rob ^t . Paramors	2½
Now Tho ^s . Frynd	Roger Frende holds a Tenem ^t and a garden contain ^g 23 perches which is now a Stable & lies over against his house in the High Street, & w ^{ch} he lately bought of Rob ^t . Frende formerly one Fydyans	1 7
	Total of the Rents	1 3 2½
Almery Maner ^m in Eastry	" A Rentell made y ^e 20 th day of August 1633 of all the Quittrents of money due to the said Mannor yearly."	s. d.
	Imprimis Mich ^l . Austen House & garden in Eastry Street	2 2
Thos. Horffield	Heirs of W ^m . Friend late Gilbert Wright for a house & garden on the Eastside of Eastry Street	1 2
Rich ^d . Stacy	Heirs of M ^r . Hammon for the butchers shop in Eastry	6
	Thos. Huffam for the Bull in Eastry	1 2
	Heirs of Arnold modo Mr. Nicolls for a House & certain Lands in Brook Street in Eastry	3 4
	Heirs of Roger Church modo Mr. Parbo for an acre of land in Eastry called the Play close	3 4
	Josua Parromer Tenem ^t & garden opposite the Smiths forge	4
	Josua Parromer nuper Thomæ Berry jure uxoris ejus for another Tenem ^t & garden at the same place	4
Jn ^o . Kite	Stephen Thomfon Tenem ^t & garden in Eastry	3
Abraham Stuppel	Heirs of Andrew Whitfeild, Tenem ^t & garden at the lower end of Eastry Street	3
Morris	Thomas Freind Tenem ^t & garden at y ^e same place	1 7½
	Sum	14 5½

After much inquiry I can learn little or nothing about the payment of these quit rents in modern times, and they would seem to have lapsed, owing probably to their very small amount.

The present Parsonage, which is a clean and comfortable looking, red brick house was built in A.D. 1825, on much the same site as the old house, described by Mr. Boteler in the following terms: "The Parsonage House is large and ancient. In it, as well as in Eastry Court, is a spacious Hall. In the old Parlour window, now a lumber-room, is a shield of arms in painted glass, containing Parthericke impaling Quarterly 1st and 4th Gu. within a border sa. spotted with Bezants a demy Lion argent, for the family of Line according to Harris—2nd and 3rd Ar. 3 Mulletts sable, for Hamerton." In A.D. 1573 Wm. Parthericke farmed the Aumbry lands and lived in the house. He describes himself, as we have seen, as *Willūs Parthericke ffermor there*. From the parish registers it appears that he buried his wife Alice in A.D. 1570; but he must have married in no long time after, as a son Edward was born to him in A.D. 1573. The several tenants of the parsonage, after Parthericke, would seem to have belonged to the families here named in succession. Argent—Denne—Fuller—Rammell—George—Singleton. The present tenant is Mr. George Terry.

Proceeding onwards a few steps we reach the CHURCH, which will be more particularly described hereafter. And now, leaving the Church on our right hand, and the Schools at some little distance on our left, we enter the gates of EASTRY COURT, once the ancient seat of the Kings of Kent, the scene of the murder of the young princes Ethelbert and Etheldred, the favourite resort of Archbishop Becket, and his hiding place for some days after his flight from Northampton, and now a large farm belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, who, on the resettlement of

their estates by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in A.D. 1868, chose to keep this in their own hands. The lands formerly attached to the Court consisted of 587a. or. 29p., which were all in Eastry, excepting some 27½ acres in Worth. At present, however, there are only 416a. 1r. 19p. attached to the Court, the rest having been sold. About 21 acres of this are pasture and brook, the rest arable.

The house, which is large, and probably at one time covered the three sides of a square, still gives evidence of great antiquity, although from time to time it has undoubtedly undergone much repair and great alterations. Mr. Boteler says that in his time could be seen "in the south wall the letters T.A.N. in flint in large capitals—the initials of Thomas and Ann Nevinston." Mr. Isaac Bargrave new fronted the house, and his son, also named Isaac (who was born in 1721, bred to the profession of the law and practised for some years in London with considerable success), put the whole in complete repair about the year A.D. 1786. In doing this he pulled down a considerable part of the ancient building, consisting of stone walls of considerable strength and thickness, and brought to light some ancient Gothic doorways of stone.

The chapel, mentioned by Philipott, and which had been restored by *Henry de Eastria* when Prior, is at the east end of the house, and for many years past has been used as a kitchen. The east window consisting of three compartments, may still be traced, although the spaces between the mullions are bricked up, and the whole is overgrown with creepers. At the north-west angle of the house, just under the roof, there is a small chamber wholly dark, there being no window in it, although there is an ample fireplace. The approach to it is somewhat intricate, and were the entrance once closed, as might easily be done, the existence of the chamber

would not even be suspected. It is not unlikely that this secret chamber may have been used as a hiding place in former times, perhaps during the *Civil Wars*; since it does not appear to be sufficiently old to have formed *Becket's* place of concealment. In the cellar there is a subterranean passage, supposed (and with every probability) to lead to the Church. This, however, has been bricked up for some years, as it was considered dangerous. George Gardner, Esqre., the present tenant, has thoroughly repaired and considerably improved the house, buildings, and garden, which last he has laid out with much taste and skill. From the garden a doorway leads into the churchyard, whence the inhabitants of the *Court* formerly gained access to the Church by the north door, now closed up. The successive lessees of Eastry Court, from the 34th year of Henry viii., when *Christopher Nevinson*, LL.D.,* was lessee, have belonged to the families of:—

Nevinson till A.D. 1617—*Palmer* in A.D. 1641—*Bargrave* from A.D. 1647 to A.D. 1805—*Bridger* till A.D. 1859.—

The *Nevinsons*, originally of *Bridgend*,† in *Wetherell*, co. *Cumberland*, resided for many years at *Eastry Court*, and many of them lie buried in the Church. They bore for their arms, *Argent, a chevron between 3 eagles displayed azure.*

The *Bargraves* who, for more than 150 years, lived at *Eastry Court*, were originally of *Bridge*, and afterwards of *Patricxbourne*. Their ancestor, Dr. *Isaac Bargrave*, Dean of *Canterbury* (A.D. 1625—A.D. 1643), was the younger brother of *John Bargrave* who built *Bifrons*. Their arms were—*Or, on a pale gules a sword, the blade argent pomelled or, on a*

* See *Hasted*, vol. iv., p. 217, note *k*.

† *Hasted*, vol. iv., p. 217, note *k*, where he gives much information respecting the families of *Nevinson* and *Bargrave*. For Arms and Pedigree of the *Bargraves* see also *Arch. Cant.*, vol. iv., p. 252.

chief vert 3 bezants. A Court Leet and Court Baron are supposed to be held every year for the Manor of *Eastry Court*, which claims over the greater portion of the Parish of Eastry, part of the Parishes of Word, Ripple, and Ewell, a great quantity of land in the Borough of Geddinge in the Parish of Wotton; the Borough of Barnsole in the Parish of Staple; the Borough of Craythorne in the Parish of Tilmanstone; the Denne of Toppenden in the Parish of Witterham; the Denne of Bromeland in the Parish of Stone; the Dennes of Sarrenden and of GreatWalkherst, in the Parish of Benenden; and the Dennes of Little Hensell, of Pipiden, of Foxhole, and of Congeherst, all in the Parish of Hawkherst. The value of the quit rents, or rents of assize, paid to the lords of the Manor in A.D. 1693, amounted to £56 18s. 9½d. At the end of a rental made in that year by John Coppin, gent., steward of the manor, and sworn by the homage then and there present, viz., William Drayson, Benj. Kite, William Falkner, John Blowne, Michael Austen, Richard Woodwarr, Thomas Elgar, Thomas Pettit, and Thomas Stace,* occurs the following; “Memorand that uppon the death of every Tenant there is due by the custome of this Mannor to the Lords for a Releife the moytie of their quittrents. And uppon every alienaçon of lands holden of this Mannor whereby an estate of freehold passeth there is due to the Lords the moytie of the quittrent of the lands soe aliened in the name of a releife. John Coppin, Steward.”†

The Manor Pound is situated at the end of the *Eastry Court* barns and stables, just opposite the Schools, and on the right hand of Church Lane, as you go down towards the street.

But let us now retrace our steps as far as the *Crofs*, and turn down *Brook Street*, which is the steepest hill in Eastry, and presents a very

* *Botel. MSS.*, vol. A., p. 200.

† *Botel. MSS.*, vol. A., p. 214.

pleasing appearance as you look down towards the *Lynch Bank*, through the avenue of limes, birches, and other trees, which overhang the road on either side.

Halfway down the hill on the right hand side, we come to a neat little cottage embowered in trees called *Firbank*, which has been constructed out of two small cottages with considerable ingenuity and much taste by the Misses Wray, who hold a lease of it from the Boteler family. The Rev. H. N. Bernard, chaplain of Eastry union, is the present occupant.

A little lower down on the same side of the way is *Brook House*, a handsome old-fashioned building of brick, standing on a little plateau of greenward, from which the ground falls rapidly away towards the Lynch. It is surrounded on all sides by trees and shrubs, singly and in plantations, which bear evident marks of great care, pains, and skill having been bestowed upon their culture, and which make this one of the loveliest and most picturesque spots in Eastry. This is now, and has been for many generations the residence of the *Boteler* family, the descendants of the *Botelers* or *Butlers* of *Butler's Fleet* in *Ash*, and related to the family of the same name formerly of *Graveney* in this county, but long extinct. They have in their possession the original grant of arms, made to their ancestor *Richard Boteler* of *Sandwich*, in A.D. 1470, by *Thomas Holm, Norroy*; which is supposed to be the earliest grant of arms to a private individual now extant, and was exhibited a few years ago at a meeting of the *Society of Antiquaries*. The name *Boteler* was at one time written *Botiller*, and again the name was often pronounced *Butler*. It is probably with some reference to the name that they bear for their arms *Argent, on 3 escutcheons sable, three covered cups or*. The *Brook Street* property, consisting of about 22 acres of arable and pasture land, now let to *Baker*, farmer, formerly belonged to *Nicholas Richardson*,

of Sandwich, jurate, who, in A.D. 1612, sold it to Sir *Roger Nevinſon* of *Eaſtry*, Knt. Sir *Roger* died in A.D. 1625, and the year following his widow *Mary* married *William Argent*, Eſqre., then of *Eaſtry Parſonage*, but afterwards of *Broxbourne*, co. *Hertford*. In A.D. 1639 *Argent*, in conjunction with his wife *Mary*—who ſingularly enough ſigns herſelf *Mary Nevinſon*—conveyed the eſtate to *Joſhua Paramor*, of *Eaſtry*, whoſe ſon, *Joſhua*, in Jany., A.D. 1682, conveyed it to *Richard Boteler*, of *Eaſtry*, Gent., youngeſt ſon of *Thomas Boteler*, Gent., of *Hardenden*, deceased. *Richard Boteler* died in May the ſame year inteſtate, leaving an only ſon *Thomas*, who, in A.D. 1710, pulled down the old houſe and built the preſent handſome and commodious ſtructure. *Thomas Boteler* died in A.D. 1737, leaving by will the eſtate to his eldeſt ſon *Thomas* for life, with remainder in tail male. In A.D. 1768, *Thomas Boteler* alſo died, leaving one ſon *Richard*, and four daughters, *Sarah*, *Elizabeth*, *Mary*, and *Catherine*. But *Richard*, dying in A.D. 1773 unmarried and inteſtate, the eſtate came to his four ſiſters; who, in 1774, in conjunction with their huſbands, conveyed the property to their couſin, *William Boteler*, Eſqre., the antiquary, to whoſe MSS. collections for the Pariſh and Hundred of *Eaſtry* I am ſo largely indebted, and of which *Haſted* alſo has made much uſe in his *Hiſtory of Kent*. From the above-named Mr. *William Boteler* the property has deſcended regularly to *Richard Boteler*, Eſqre., the preſent poſſeſſor.

At the bottom of the hill is the *Lynch*, a good old houſe, with bay windows looking out upon a neatly kept lawn, on which are ſome fine trees. It is conveniently ſheltered from the Eaſt and South Eaſt winds by the *Lynch Bank*, which riſes immediately above it. The land belonging to this property is but ſmall in extent, conſiſting only of ſome 14 acres. The eſtate formerly belonged to *Roger Whitehead*, from whom it

passed to *Morgan Lodge*, Gent.; who, in A.D. 1695, demised it to *Richard Knight*. In A.D. 1716 *Knight* sold the property to *Thomas Fuller*, gent., who built the present house and resided there himself. On his death it came into the possession of his daughter *Mary*, a single lady, who, dying in A.D. 1783, bequeathed it by will to her nephews *Thomas* and *Edward Rammell*. But *Edward Rammell*, dying in A.D. 1785, his brother *Thomas* became the sole possessor. He enlarged the house, and resided there for some years. Upon his death the property came to his sister *Elizabeth Rammell*, the founder of the Charity of that name still existing in the parish. She was an intelligent, but somewhat eccentric person. On one occasion, during her occupancy of the *Lynch*, the house was broken into by burglars, who would seem to have carefully laid their plans before hand. Towards the morning of a dark and windy night, they rode into *Eastry*, and dismounting near the top of the *Lynch Bank*, fastened their horses to the trees. Thence they proceeded on foot to the house, where they found Mrs. *Rammell*, who always sat up late, in the act of closing the shutters of the lower room before retiring to rest. The servants, it must be mentioned, were sleeping in a detached portion of the house, beyond the reach of any alarm. Anticipating Mrs. *Rammell*'s intention of putting down the bar, they ran a pike through the window and so prevented it, at the same time slightly wounding her on the arm. She raised no alarm, and the thieves at once effected an entrance. Setting a guard over her, they ransacked the house, and discovered a considerable sum of money, which they carried off, together with a quantity of valuable plate. Some of the plate the robbers brought back before they started with their plunder, and other articles were found on the *Lynch Bank*. A large black chest containing crowbars, masks, &c., was seen next morning floating in *Butsole* pond, and this the robbers must have been obliged to leave behind them, probably on account of its being too great a weight for their horses. They were

tracked across the country to Maidstone, the pursuers being aided in distinguishing the tracks by finding that one of the robbers' horses had on a shoe of peculiar shape. The robbers were eventually secured, and one of them named *Webb* was even hung for the part he had taken in robbing the *Lynch*. The *Lynch* is now the property of the Boteler family, and is in the occupation of Mrs. Chas. Turner.

Passing the several cottages at *Puddle-dock* and *Farthing-gate*, and ascending the hill, we come to *Little Hay*, a small farm of about 20 acres, formerly the property of a family named *Austen*. John and Robert *Austen* sold the estate to Lewis, Lord Rockingham, from whom it descended to the Earl of Guilford, who, by his will dated 1779, directed it to be sold. In 1802 *R. Tournay Bargrave*, Esqre., purchased the property, but sold it again in 1809 to Mr. *Richard Halford*, Junr.—thence it passed to Mr. *Solomon Wood* in 1817—then to Mrs. *Anna Hills*, who, in 1851, sold the property to W. Boteler, Esqre.

Proceeding onwards from *Little Hay*, we soon reach the stone which marks the boundary of our parish in this direction, whence a green way runs to *Updown*, where the boundary of the parish passes through the porch of *Updown House*, the residence of W. H. James, Esqre., J. P.

And now turning to the left, along the road leading to *Ham* and *Word*, a few steps bring us to *Great Hay*, a farm containing about 80 acres, once the property of *Robert Marsh*, and then, in A.D. 1693, of *Richard May*, Gent. In A.D. 1722 the heirs of *Richard May* alienated it to Mrs. *Ann Payne*, who brought it in marriage to *Dowdeswell*, of *London*, and surviving him, left it by will to her nephew *Edward Stratton*, of *London*, Esqre., whose widow afterwards married *John Brickenden*, M.D., Esqre., one of the physicians to the *Westminster* Infirmary. Mrs. Sarah *Brickenden*, after the death of her husband, sold the estate, which shortly afterwards came into the possession of the Boteler family.

Once more let us retrace our steps to the *Cross*. Here, on the left hand of the road leading to *Butsole*, has stood for many generations an inn called "*The Five Bells*." The following is a list of "mine hosts" from the year 1693:—

- 1693, Michael Sampson.
- 1707, John Cock.
- 1733, William Vidgeon.
- 1769, Daniel Vidgeon.
- 1771, William Pittock, Junr.
- 1806, Widow Pittock.
- 1822, John Wilfon.
- Widow Wilfon.
- 1848, Edward Fagg.
- 1853, Joseph Silver.
- 1856, Elias Culver.
- 1866, George Foord.

Further down the street, on the opposite side of the way, there was formerly a small farm, once the property of the *Idley* family. At the beginning of this century it formed part of the possessions of Mrs. Elizabeth Rammell, of the *Lynch*, and is now the property of Mrs. Benjamin Moat, widow. The house, which is old and substantial-looking, is now in three cottages—of the land some has been sold, and some is cultivated as gardens.

Adjoining this property on the same side of the way is the *Fairfield*, where, since A.D. 1450, there has been held annually on *S. Matthew's Day* (since the change of style it has been held on *Old S. Matthew's Day*) a statute fair. The chief business done at this fair is now in cattle and articles of pedlery. Opposite the *Fairfield* is the meeting-house called

"Zion Chapel," erected in 1824; and a little lower down we come to *Southbank*, a neat cottage residence, standing in a pretty little garden and shrubbery, and commanding a very pleasing view towards Bettefanger and Updown. It forms part of the *Boteler* property, and is now in the occupation of Mrs. Voules. At the bottom of the hill, past the turnpike, we come to *Butsole Pond*, a large pond formerly on the left hand of the road, but altered to its present position during the construction of the *Dover, Waldershare, and Sandwich* turnpike road. It derives its name of *Butsole*, first from the circumstance that in the days of archery, when every English man and boy was expected to be expert in the use of the bow, the archery *butts* were erected near this spot, on a portion of land now belonging to the Boteler property and still called *the Butts*; and, secondly, from an old Eastry family named *Sole* (mentioned by *Hasted*, vol. iv., p. 224, note s.). Or may it have been *Butts hole*, the hole or pit near the butts? I leave this for the solution of my readers.

Turning to the right along the valley we come to *Wendestone*, *Wenstone*, or *Wenfon*, a hamlet of two houses, one of which is a small farm of about 50 acres, formerly belonging to one *Nicholas Freeby*, afterwards to the *Rammell* family, then to the *Petmans*—now *Henniker*.

Ascending the hill, and crossing the down, we come to *Shrinkling*, commonly called *Shingleton*, a farm consisting of about 237 acres in *Eastry*, and 200 in *Nonnington*; great part of it being very light and chalky land. It is in the Borough of *Harnden*, and from the most remote times it has always accompanied the *Knowlton* estate. In *Shingleton* wood, near the south east corner, were formerly to be traced the foundations of the chapel referred to in the Endowment of the Vicarage of Eastry (see "*Appendix*"). Mr. Boteler thus writes of it in April,

A.D. 1784 :—"Upon a diligent search I have discovered the foundation of the Chapel of Shryngelyngg juſt within the wood. . . . It ſtands eaſt and weſt, is in length withinſide 38 feet—in breadth 19 feet, walls uniformly 2 feet in thickneſs." "Upon clearing away the earth the plaſtering withinſide is ſtill to be ſeen. The building was of the ſame ſize throughout without any diſtinction of Nave or Chancel." Theſe foundations of the chapel are now grown over with graſs, and no trace of them is to be ſeen; but numerous wells—indicating the exiſtence of a conſiderable hamlet here in days gone by—have, from time to time, been diſcovered in the wood. The Chapel of Shrinkling had fallen into decay previous to the diſſolution of the Priory of *Chriſt Church* (*temp.* Hen. viii.) Probably on the lands becoming attached to the *Knowlton* eſtate, the Chapel was diſuſed by the Lords of the Manor of *Knowlton*, as having their own pariſh church cloſe at hand. *Shingleton* farm, on which is the *Wood* called *Pilholt*, is now the property of Admiral *D'Aeth*, of *Knowlton Court*, and is in the occupation of Mr. *William Wilſon*, farmer.

About a mile northward from *Shingleton* is the diſtrict now commonly called *Harnden*, or *Hernden*, but anciently written *Hardenden*, or *Heronden*. Concerning the name, Mr. Boteler ſays,—“I cannot find any authority for Philipotts naming this place Heronden. That this hamlet, as in other places, gave a ſurname to the principal family reſiding there, and that the Boteler family became poſſeſſed of it by marriage with the female heir of that name, is exceedingly probable: but I have never, in writings of any antiquity, met with it written Heronden, but conſtantly Hardenden, Hardindenne, &c.” (*MS. C.* pp. 157, 158.) Nevertheless, would not the arms of this family, *Argent a heron with one talon ereſt, gaping for breath ſable*, ſeem to have ſome reference to the name *Heronden*? *Haſted* ſays that one of this family lies buried in the Church, near the Chancel,

and that in the time of *Robert Glover*; *Somerſet Herald*, his portrait and coat of arms in braſs remained fixed to his tombſtone. This monument, it is believed, ſtill remains *near the chancel*, viz., towards the ſouth end of the croſs aiſle, and *nearly in* the Chapel of *S. John Baptiſt*. The braſs, however, has long ſince diſappeared. The diſtriſt of *Heronden*, containing ſome 330 acres, is in the upper half hundred of *Eaſtry*, and pays quitrent to the Manor of *Adiſham*. It now conſiſts of three farms, the Upper, Middle, and Lower.

This property anciently belonged to the family of the ſame name; and ſo far back as A.D. 1228, we find one *Robertus de Hardindene* owning land here. From the *Hardindens* the eſtate paſſed, probably by marriage, to the *Botelers*; who, however, did not acquire it all at one time, but would appear to have added to the original eſtate by ſeveral ſmall purchaſes, until at length the whole diſtriſt of *Heronden* belonged to their family. For an account of the Botelers ſee *Brook Houſe*, where I have ſpoken of them more at length. It continued with the *Botelers* for many generations, until *Jonathan Boteler*, the eldeſt ſon of Richard Boteler, dying unmarried in A.D. 1626, the whole property came to his only ſurviving brother *Thomas Boteler*, of *Rowling*, who upon this removed to *Heronden*, and in no long time after ſold that part of the eſtate now called the *Middle Farm* to *Henry Parnell*, from whom it came into the poſſeſſion of the family of *Reynolds*, who, about the middle of the laſt century, ſold it to *John Dekewer*, of *Hackney*, Eſqre., whence to *Frampton*—now Mr. *Stephen Clark*, yeoman. It conſiſts of about 116 acres, and is now in the occupation of the preſent proprietor.

Another part of the ancient *Heronden* eſtate, now called the *Lower Farm*, after being heavily mortgaged, was ſold by *Thomas Boteler* to . . . *Capell*, from whom it paſſed into the family of *Johnſon*. In

A.D. 1693, it was in the possession of *Thomas Johnson*, Gent. *Daniel Kelley* (eldest son of *John Kelley*, who bought the Upper Farm, of whom hereafter) purchased this farm of *Edward Johnson*, and by will, dated 11 Sept., 1724, bequeathed it to his second son *Richard*, who, dying in 1768, the property came to his two sons *Richard* and *William*. *William* died at Harnden, and was buried in Eastry Church; *Richard* died at Canterbury, and was buried at S. Stephen's, near Canterbury. He left this property, together with his other estates, to his widow, on whose death it came to their only child, *Elizabeth Clarissa Kelley* (now Croasdill).

The *Kelleys* appear to have been a respectable old family originally descended from the *Irish* family of *O'Kelley*. They have monuments in the Churches of *Eastry*, *S. Mary's Sandwich*, and *S. Lawrence*; and in Southwell and York Minsters there were formerly memorials of this family in the windows. They bore for their arms: *Argent two lions rampant combatant gules, holding in their paws a castle in chief vert.*

The remaining portion of the *Heronden* estate,—now in the occupation of Mrs. Grimaldi, and commonly called *Harnden*, or *Hernden House*,—consisting of about 106 acres, remained in the possession of *Thomas Boteler* above-mentioned until the time of his death in 1650. But being, by his will, directed to be sold for the purpose of making a provision for his wife *Johan* (*Foan*), and five surviving children, it was accordingly conveyed, in 1657, to *John Kelley*, of *Ash*. In 1669 *John Kelley* bequeathed the estate to his son *Daniel*, after charging it with £40 per annum to his eldest son *John*, and £20 per annum to his second son *Jeremy*. *Daniel Kelley* died possessed of it in 1733, and by his last will bequeathed it to his eldest son *Daniel*, who, dying in 1751, left the property to his son *William*, who, in 1766, pulled down the ancient mansion and erected the present handsome house, after the design of *Westgate House*, Canter-

bury, on much the same site, and a few years after, viz., in 1784, alienated it to *John Harvey, Esq.*, Captain in the Navy, who occasionally resided at it, and who, dying June 30th, of the wounds he received in an engagement with the *French* fleet, on 1st June, was buried in this church, July 5th, A.D. 1794.

Captain *Harvey* was of that ancient family which, as early as Edward IV.'s reign, were possessed of the Manor of *Barfield*, now *Great and Little Barville* in the parish of *Tilmanstone*, and which has given so many of its sons to the service of our country. The family were afterwards of *Eythorne*, then of *Dane Court*, in *Tilmanstone*, and afterwards of *Barfreston*. "Capt. *John Harvey*," says *Hafted*, "was born at *Elmington*, in the neighbouring Parish of *Eythorne* in 1741; his singular courage and attention to his duty marked his conduct throughout life, and never shone more conspicuous than in the memorable engagement of June 1, above-mentioned, in which, being commander of the *Brunswick*, of 74 guns, he sustained the fire of three *French* line-of-battle ships, and destruction seemed to menace him on every side; but in this terrible conflict, by his intrepid bravery his ship singly sunk one superior in force, and left two others absolute wrecks upon the water; which individual conduct may truly be admitted to have contributed very materially to that victory, upon which the fate of his country in a great measure depended, and will ever render his memory dear to it." By Capt. *Harvey's* will the *Harnden* estate was devised to his wife *Judith* for her life, with remainder to his eldest son *Henry Wise Harvey*, from whom a portion of it has descended regularly to his great grandson *John James Harvey, Esqre., J.P.*

The Harveys bear for their arms, *Argent, on a chevron gules, three crescents or, between three lion's gambes erased sable, armed of the second.*

Referring again to the estate of *Harnden*, Mr. Boteler says:—"In

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1289 I find a part of *Harnden* lands were called *Woghope*. *Richard de Woghope* was then the principal possessor—perhaps this family by extending its possessions, might assume the general name of *Hardenden*. *Woghope*, I think, I have since seen written *Woodhope*. Lands in the south part of *Harnden Bottom* are called *Woodhope* now.” In the last century there was found in these grounds, stuck on the tooth of a harrow, a gold signet ring, which weighs 19 pennyweights, and has the *Boteler* arms, and the motto *do not for to repent* engraven upon it. This is still in the possession of the family, who have been kind enough to show it me.

And now proceeding about a mile northwards across the fields we come to *Selvestone*, *Selstone*, or as it is now called *Selson*. This district contains *Upper Selson*, *Lower Selson*, *Wells*, and *Gore*, all in the Manor of *Adisham*. *Upper Selson*, consisting of about 110 acres, all in *Eastry* parish, formerly belonged to the family of *Harflete*, from whom it was purchased by Mr. *Richard Harvey*, of *West Studdall*, who resided here and died possessed of it A.D. 1675. His son *Thomas* resided here likewise, and dying possessed of it, A.D. 1696, bequeathed it to his son *Robert Harvey*, who, in A.D. 1733, sold it to Sir *Robert Furnese*, Bart., from whom it has descended with the other estates, and is now the property of the Earl of *Guilford*, and in the occupation of Mr. *Belfey*, farmer.

Lower Selson consists of two farms, one of which, containing about 70 acres, was formerly in the possession of the *Whitfields*, a family of yeomen of property in this neighbourhood, from whom it came into the *Manwood* family, then to that of *Hardres*. Thence it passed to . . . *Laslett*, who in turn sold it to *W. F. Woollaston*, Esqre, the present proprietor.

The other farm, containing about 60 acres, was for many generations

in the possession of the family of *Philpot*. It is now the property of Mr. *Beal*, yeoman, who resides there.

Wells, a farm of about 70 acres, was formerly the property of the *Friends* and *Whitfields*, from whom it passed to the *Terrys*—then *Gibbs*. This also is now the property of *W. F. Woollaston*, Esqre.

Gore, a small farm consisting of a messuage and 21 acres, belonged, in 1576, to the family of *Ower*. In A.D. 1594 *Richard Ower* settled it on his son *Boys Ower*, who by will, in 1623, bequeathed it to his three sons, *Edward*, *Matthew*, and *Thomas*. *Edward* and *Matthew*, the two survivors, in 1641, conveyed the premises to *Richard Harvey*, of *Selfon*, gent., whose grandson *Robert*, with others of the family, conveyed it in 1735, to *John Paramor*, Junr., of *Sandwich*, and afterwards of *Statenborough*, gent., from whom it passed to *Wm. Boys*, Esqre. It now forms part of the *Statenborough* estate.

The large farm at *Gore*, now called *Gore Farm*, formerly belonged to *Thos. Friend*. The house was built in the last century. This is now the property of Mr. *George Terry*, of the Parsonage.

And now, retracing our steps to the *High Street*, we come into *Woodnesborough Lane*, where, in the garden of *John Foord*, bricklayer, there is the entrance to a most ingeniously constructed CAVERN or grotto, dug out of the chalk by the father of the present *Foord*, and containing numerous passages, cells, and other ramifications, which extend for a considerable distance under the adjoining lands. It is sometimes lighted up with candles on the *Fairday*, or some other like occasion, when it presents a very fairy-like appearance. It is really well worth a visit.

The *Union Workhouse*, of which I have as yet made no mention, stands in *Mill Lane*. It was originally erected in A.D. 1794, for the united Parishes of *Eastry*, *Northbourne*, *Shepherdswell*, *Tilmanstone*, *Coldred*,

Lydden, Waldershare, Knowlton, Bettefanger, Swingfield, Denton, Wootton, and Chillenden (*Hasted.*, vol. iv. p. 224). The present *Union* was built in 1835-6, on the system known as *Sir Francis Head's*, and was first occupied in 1836. The following 31 parishes are those now included in the Union, viz.:—*Ash, Barfrestone, Bettefanger, Chillenden, Deal, Eastry, Elmstone, Eythorne, Goodnestone, Ham, Knowlton, Great Mongeham, Little Mongeham, Nonington, Northbourne, Preston, Ripple, S. Bartholomew S. Clement S. Mary and S. Peter, Sandwich, Sholden, Staple, Stourmouth, Sutton, Tilmanstone, Waldershare, Walmer, Wingham, Woodnesborough, and Worth.* The following are the names of those who have filled the office of Master of the Workhouse up to the present date, viz.:—Messrs. *Watts, Lafflet, King, Walker, Fisher, Rigden, and Hetherington.* The usual number of inmates is from about 250 to 300; but there are now more than 400.

On the opposite side of the road stands the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, erected in 1821, and close adjoining are the six cottages of the *Greville's Charity*, of which a more particular account, as well of the past and present occupants, as of the original foundation, will be found under "*The Parochial Charities.*"

At the corner of *Mill Lane*, just where you come once more to *the Cross*, stands the house and buildings of the *Cross Farm*. This belonged for many generations to the *Botelers of Hardenden*. In A.D. 1630 *Thomas Boteler*, Gent., sold the premises, consisting of a messuage and about 50 acres, to *James Franklyn*, of *Maidstone*, Gent., and *Arthur Franklyn*, of *Badlesmere*, Gent., who, in 1638, conveyed it to *Richard Marsh*, of *Maidstone*, Gent., who, in 1654, conveyed it to *Thomas Kite*, of *Dover*, mariner, in whose family it remained for many generations, until it was at length repurchased by the *Boteler* family.

There is also added to this another small farm, the house of which is now

pulled down, which was acquired by the said *Thomas Kite*, of Eastry aforefaid, in the year 1680, passed with the rest of the property to his descendants, and at length came into the possession of the *Botelers* in the year 1837. The Crofs Farm now contains about 74 acres, and is in the occupation of *Baker*, farmer.

And now let us retrace our steps as far as the turnpike on the Sandwich Road, and turn down the lane which leads to *Felderland* (commonly called *Fenderland*) and *Worth*.

A little distance along this road, on the left side of the way, we come to a comfortable-looking old-fashioned house, with high-walled garden, and a few acres of land attached to it. This was formerly the property of the *Philpot* family—then it came to the *Dares*. On the death of Mrs. *Dare*, *Felderland* was purchased by Mr. *Henry Matson*, of *Sandwich*, banker, who added about 8 acres of land to it; and, on his death in 1815, it was sold to Mr. *John Hoile*, of *Sandwich*, brewer, who eventually conveyed the property to Mr. *John Harnett*, the present owner and occupier, in the year 1850. There are now about 11 acres of land belonging to *Felderland*.

*So in and out, and round about,
Through mead and copse, by park and pale,
Past grange and hall, and stede and mote,
By bank and dyke, o'er hill and dale,
On foot, on horse, they take their course,
Until the day begins to fail.—Y^e PILGRIMAGE.*

The Church, Domínical Circle, Frescoes, Ornaments, &c.

CHAP. III.

"This is none other but the House of God, and this is the Gate of Heaven."

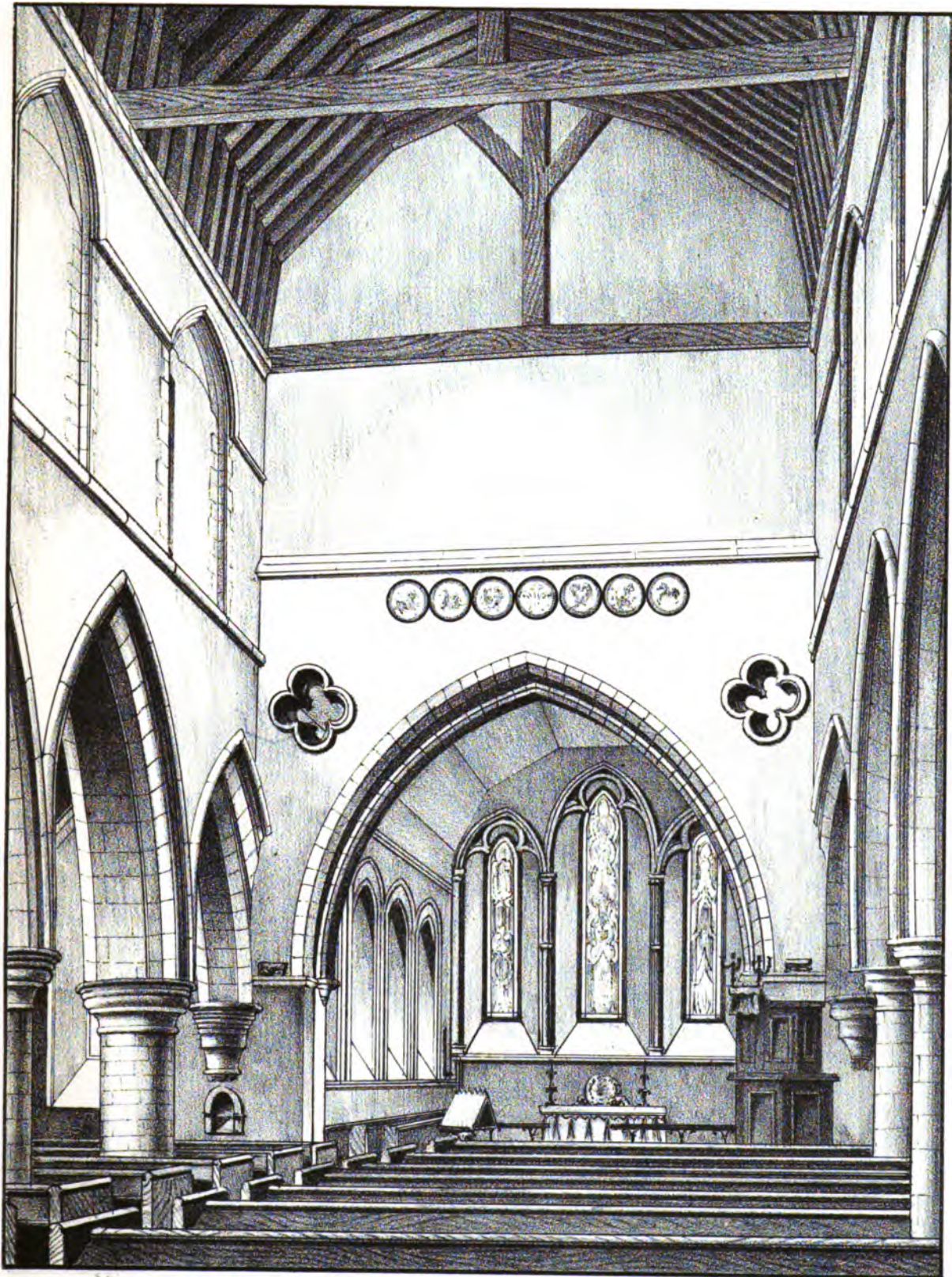
GEN. xxviii. 17.

THE CHURCH, which is situated in a somewhat commanding position on rising ground, is dedicated to S. *Mary* the B. Virgin.

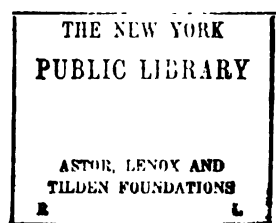
It consists of a fine Chancel, a Nave with north and south aisles, a south Porch, and west Tower, with the aisles prolonged on either side of it.

The Tower and west doorway would appear to be the most ancient portions of the *present* church : for that there have been a succession of churches on the same site admits of little doubt. The earliest of these was probably built by one of the Saxon kings of Kent, whilst as yet their palace was at Eaftry Court. Thus we may fairly claim for our Church a royal foundation.

From the narrow zigzag moulding round the semicircular arch of the west door, and certain diaper patterns cut in the stones of the tympanum of the same doorway, as well as from the solid piers which support the tower arch, we may judge the lower part of the tower to date from the end of the XIth or beginning of the XIIth century.



Interior of Eastry Church .



The ground outside the west door has been slightly raised in recent times, and you now descend into the tower by five stone steps. The extension of the south aisle, which is now curtained off and used as a vestry, is only accessible from the tower: the former entrance into it from the south aisle being blocked up by a huge buttress, which the settlement of the south piers of the tower rendered necessary for the safety of this portion of the church. Mr. White suggests that "this settlement may have been caused, and the buttress required, by the breaking through of the arch for this extension;" but Mr. W. S. Walford thinks that the extension was added to hide the buttress. The corresponding extension of the north aisle is of later date, and formerly had a floor dividing it into two stories, the upper one being used as a *Parvise* or Priest's Chamber. Mr. White thinks the south extension may have been added as a Baptistry, and the north as a Galilee with a Parvise over it. The organ now stands in this north extension; as also a short flight of wooden steps giving access to the tower staircase at the northeast *exterior* angle of that structure. This door of the tower staircase was evidently at one time outside the church. At the northeast interior angle of the tower this staircase projects into the church, and above the arches it is carried across the angle upon a deeply recessed arch and corbel table, with very interesting detail.

South of the organ stands the font, new in 1869. It consists of a bowl of Caen stone carved, supported by four pillars of red granite placed at the corners, with a central shaft of light grey Purbeck.

The Nave, with its clerestory, is of the early English period, and is divided from the aisles by "an arcade of six." The four pillars on either side are circular with moulded capitals, one only excepted, viz., the second pillar from the west on the south side, which is octagonal, probably

dating from the early part of the XIVth century. On the southwest face of this pillar, immediately below the moulding of the capital, is the dominical circle described hereafter.

Above the arcades are five clerestory windows, with rounded trefoil heads, placed over the spandrils of the arches: those on the south side being filled with modern "quarry" glass. The lower and side windows of the nave, which are in three lights, with pointed trefoil heads, each window being under a semicircular arch, are all of the late Decorated period, with the exception of the two most westerly ones in the north aisle, which are Perpendicular. Many of these windows are filled with modern stained glass, and the different dates at which they have been put in will be found in the *Appendix*. The east end of the south aisle was formerly a chapel with its own separate altar dedicated to S. John the Baptist; and its *piscina* still remains, although the stone shelf within it, which served for a *credence*, has disappeared. At present the pulpit and prayer-desk form a "two-decker" on the south side of the chancel arch, but it is hoped that in time these may be renewed and restored to their proper position, viz., the pulpit on the south side of the arch, and the prayer-desk as one of the stalls, of which there were formerly eighteen in the Chancel of this Church. These were probably arranged in the same way as those in S. Clement's, Sandwich, that is to say, seven on either side of the Chancel, and two "return" stalls at the ends towards the west.

The Rood-loft and screen, which at the Archbishop's visitation in A.D. 1512, "lacked great reparation," have long since disappeared, but indications of them still remain, and their position may be traced. In this loft hung the rood or large crucifix with a light constantly burning before it, and from hence the Gospel and Epistle were sometimes read, and the sermon occasionally preached. The screen was probably in a

line with the centre of the chancel arch, which is pointed with a chamfered soffit. The arcades extend slightly beyond the line of the east wall of the nave, which is finished with a square quoin intercepting the curve of this arch. The east end of the north aisle was formerly the chapel of the B. Trinity, and contains a *credence* and *piscina*, a stone corbel apparently for supporting an image, and an *Easter sepulchre*.

In the wall, on either side above the chancel arch, are two somewhat unusual openings cut right through from the nave to the chancel, and apparently intended to take away from the bare appearance of the large blank wall above the arch. On the side towards the nave these openings are quartrefoil in shape, on the chancel side they are square with rounded trefoil heads.

Immediately above the arch are two rows of seven medallion FRESQUES, which will be described hereafter.

The Chancel—which inclines considerably towards the north, and is, therefore, not in a line with the nave—is raised one step above it, and is mostly paved with gravestones. It is a good specimen of simple Early English; all the windows, with one exception, belonging to that style. On the north side there are five lancet windows, and on the south four lancets, and one two-light Decorated window, which was probably altered from a lancet in order to allow of the window-fill being used for the *sedilia*. The lancets on the south side are filled with single figures in stained glass representing respectively S. Peter, S. John the Apostle and Evangelist, OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST, and the B. V. Mary (reading from west to east). The Sanctuary is raised two steps above the rest of the chancel, and is separated from it by a massive oaken bar resting on iron standards. In this High Chancel there are, singularly enough, no traces of a *piscina*, though both the chapels in the nave have them. The

niche in the south wall which, measuring 3ft. 1in. by 2ft 1in., was at one time supposed to have been a *credence* and *piscina*, has recently been examined, and is now believed to have contained a *paxbread*,* or a list of benefactors to the church, or perhaps a crucifix. Similar niches may still be seen in the Churches of *S. Clement's*, Sandwich, *S. Mary Magdalene*, Holloway, Bath, and elsewhere. It is, I think, too shallow to have contained an image. On the south side of the chancel there is a low and narrow priest's door. The present altar has been twice enlarged, and now measures seven feet in length, two feet and-a-half in width, and three feet and-a-quarter in height.

Under the High Altar—the *Altar of Jesus*, as it was called—there formerly existed a crypt, which was used as the Chapel of *S. Mary the Virgin*, or “the Ladye Chapel.” This is referred to in ancient wills and other documents, sometimes as being *in the church*, and sometimes *in the churchyard*: but the double description may easily be accounted for, by the fact of its being in the church, and yet, perhaps, approached from the churchyard, and not from the interior of the church like the other chapels. The window (?) of this Chapel of *S. Mary* in the crypt, may still be traced on the south side of the exterior portion of the chancel wall. It is almost unnecessary to state that the crypt has long since been filled in.

The east wall of the chancel is pierced with a triplet of lancet windows (with shafts and trifoliated excoinson arches) which have been filled with stained glass by the parishioners and others within the last few years (see *Appendix*). The subjects of these three windows are as follows :—

* Used for conveying the “kiss of peace,” and frequently made of silver or some other precious material. See *Arch. Cant.* vol. iv., pp. 226, 230, for mention of a silver paxbread bequeathed, A.D. 1417, by John Wotton, Master of the Collegiate Church of All Saints, Maidstone, to the Altar of *S. Thomas the Martyr*.

NORTH.	MIDDLE.	SOUTH.
(i) The Baptism of our B. Lord.	(i) The Resurrection.	(i) The raising of the son of the widow of Nain.
(ii) Our Saviour talking with the woman of Samaria at the well.	(ii) The Crucifixion.	(ii) Our B. Lord's agony in the garden. The disciples sleeping. An Angel from heaven appearing to strengthen Him.
	(iii) The Adoration of the Magi.	

On the north side of the altar, close to the east wall, there is an *aumbry*, or locker, for the safe keeping of the holy vessels, &c.

A little further to the west, outside the Sanctuary, there hangs, on an iron crook driven into the north wall, an old helmet, which is surmounted by the Nevinston crest, viz., *a wolf passant ar., pellettée, collared, lined, and ringed or*. Tradition states that the helmet was formerly accompanied by a lance and pennon belonging to the same ancient family many of whom lie buried here (see "*The Monuments*"). Mr. Boteler gives the following traditional verses concerning one of this family, as being current in Eastry in his day:—

*O brave Sir Roger Nevinston
That with his sword did cut in sun-
Der the shoulder of Sir Harry
Because he wouldn't his sister marry.*

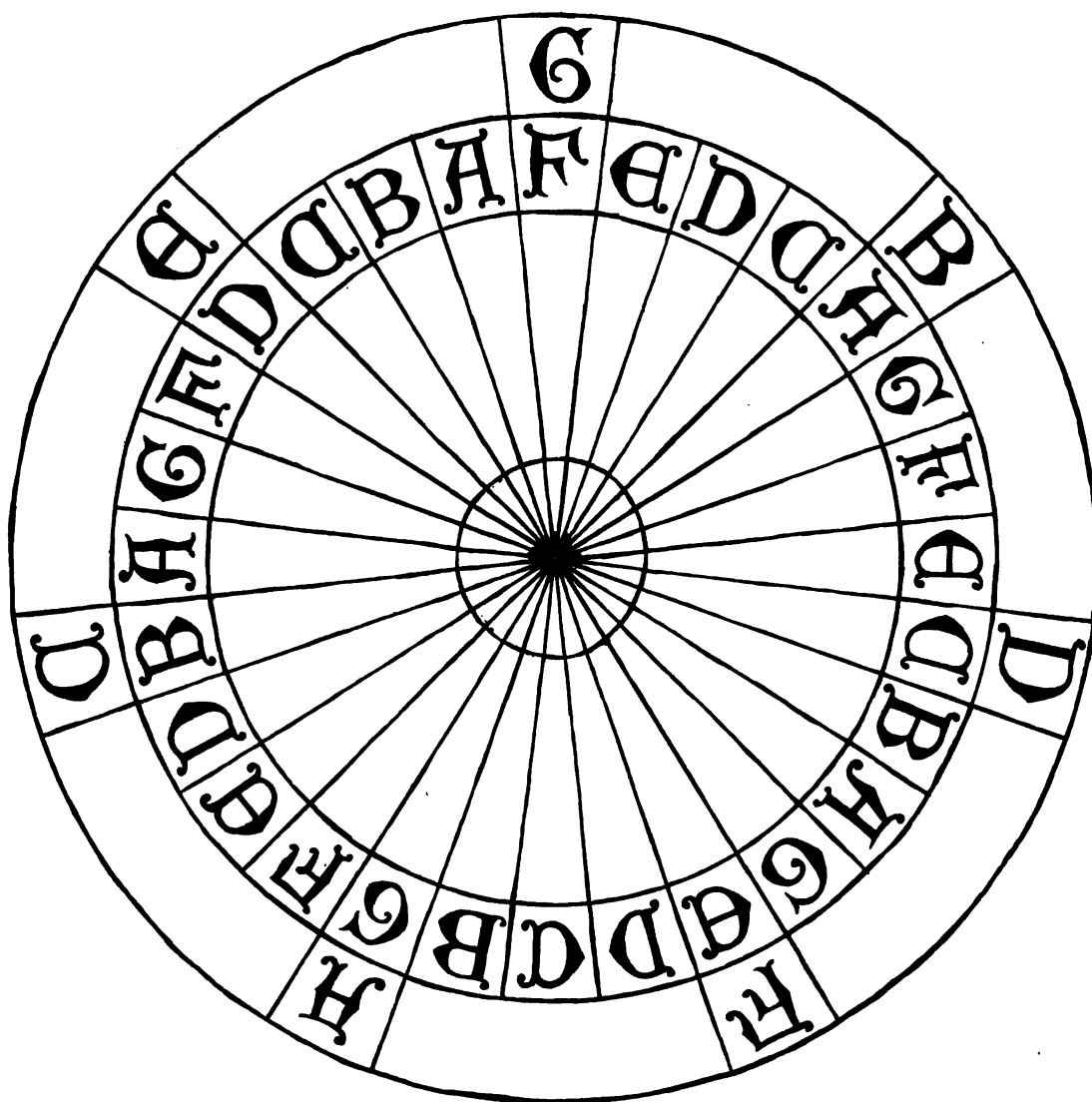
And asks, Are these lines mere waggery, or can they have relation to any transaction previous to the marriage of his sister Anne to Sir Henry Crispe?

The following description of the DOMINICAL CIRCLE, which is on the south-west face of the octagonal pillar, is taken from the *Archæological Journal*, and is by Weston Styleman Walford, Esqre., a gentleman who has often examined and carefully studied the various features of our church.

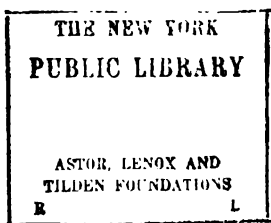
“Mr. W. S. Walford exhibited a rubbing from a carving on a pillar in Eastry Church. It is a little more than five feet from the floor, and at a convenient height consequently for inspection, on the south-west face of an octagonal pillar (being the second pillar from the west) between the nave and the south aisle. It consists (see sketch) of three concentric circles an inch apart, the outer one being eleven inches in diameter. The inner and middle circles are divided by radii into 28 equal parts, and in each of the compartments so formed between these two circles is one of the first seven letters of the alphabet, and above every fourth is another of these letters in a compartment formed between the middle and outer circles by the radii being there carried through to the outer circle. In this manner the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, are arranged so that each of them occurs five times: but the order of them is the reverse of alphabetical, the letters between the outer and middle circles being to be read immediately before those over which they respectively stand. Such is the order in which the Dominical letters succeed each other, the two letters one above the other corresponding with those of the bissextile or leap years.

“As after every 28 years, which is the period of the solar cycle, the Dominical letters occur again in the same manner, that cycle has been aptly represented by a circle divided into 28 parts. The result was a table whereby, if the two Dominical letters for any leap year were given, the Dominical letter for any other year before or after it might be readily found, according to the then state and understanding of the Calendar.

“The pillars of the church having been scraped a few years ago, this carving, which had been covered over, was brought to light again. The lines and letters appear now but slightly incised, the consequence probably



DOMINICAL CIRCLE IN EASTRY CHURCH.



of the scraping: but they may all be made out. Mr. Walford could not learn that it had been explained before since its discovery, and, as far as he has been able to ascertain, it is an unique example of such a table. The church is a very good specimen of plain early English architecture, but the pillar on which this carving exists has the appearance of being somewhat more recent in style than the others, as if, from some cause it had been renewed, though it is hardly later than the early part of the fourteenth century; and, since the letters are what are generally termed Lombardic capitals, there is great reason to think the carving, if not contemporaneous was executed but a few years after the pillar itself.”—*Archæological Journal*, vol. ix., p. 389.

The seven MEDALLION FRESCOES, immediately over the chancel arch, are described by Mr. Walford in the following terms:—

“About 5 years ago I had occasion to call attention very briefly to the Church at Eastry, Kent, when I brought to the notice of the Institute a table for finding the Sunday letter, which is incised on one of the piers, and of which a woodcut was given in the ix vol. of the Journal. On a recent visit I found some remains of early mural painting had been discovered there in July last. Only a small part was made out and that alone continues any longer visible; yet, as it is of an unusual kind, I think some account of it may not be unacceptable.

“I would first mention that, unless the tower be an exception, the church is substantially Early English throughout, though several windows have been since inserted, some of them very recently, being restorations effected with more than ordinary care. Besides the tower it consists of a nave with aisles and a chancel. At the east end of the latter is a triplet of lancet windows with shafts and trifoliated excoisson (or hood) arches, and at the sides are single lancets, with the exception of the most easterly

on the south side, which is now a modern window of 2 lights, and the original was probably of the same kind. The chancel arch is pointed with a chamfered soffit. The lower and side windows of the nave were of 3 lights with pointed trefoil heads, each window being under a *semicircular* excoincidence arch. Those of the clerestory are single lights with rounded trefoil heads. The piers between the nave and aisles are round, with moulded capitals and bases, except one, which is octagonal. If the tower be as some have supposed 'transitional,' it is the oldest portion of the building. It is remarkable for having a 'lean to' on each of the 2 sides—i.e., on the south and north, forming a peculiar west 'facade,' which should seem to have been no part of the original design; but to have been occasioned by an early 'settlement' of the Tower, for the south 'lean to' conceals a large unfightly buttress, and the other was in all probability built to match it. More might be said of the details of this interesting church, if the present were a proper occasion; but to proceed to the recently-discovered remains of painting.

"The chancel arch is, as has been stated, pointed, and on the west side of the wall above there was for many years some rough wood-work, that had once supported canvases, on which the 10 Commandments were painted. In July last workmen were employed in taking this down and preparing the whole west side of the wall for the reception of a coat of plaster and whitewash; when, after clearing away the wood-work, they came to some plaster on which were stars on a blue ground; and, on removing this they discovered considerable traces of earlier painting, for the most part too much obliterated to be made out; but immediately above the arch were 14 circular 'medallions,' nearly 18 in. in diameter, arranged in two horizontal lines of 7 each, with subjects in them: the 4th medallion in each row being exactly over the point of the arch; the lower one

indeed, was not a complete medallion in consequence of the point of the each interrupting it. The medallions are contiguous both horizontally and perpendicularly, and in the intervening spaces are smaller sexfoils or flowers of 6 petals. The whole had been enclosed in a rectangular parallelogram now obliterated, which like a frame separated them from the rest of the paintings. The face of the wall above the arch now appears flush, but the lower part was for some little distance thicker than the upper; it then fell back into a gentle slope, above which it presented another perpendicular face. [In the recent restoration of the nave roof this feature has been once more brought out. W. F. S., 1869.] This break in the surface of the wall must have made it unsuitable for any large subject. There were, however, traces of painting on both portions; but the rows of medallions are on the lower portion of the wall only.

“ The subjects in the upper row taken in order are as follows :—

“ 1. A Lion, passant, to the sinister.

“ 2. A Griffin (a figure with the forequarters derived from an Eagle, and the hinder from a Lion), also passant, but to the dexter; so that No. 1 and 2 face each other.

“ 3. Two birds, back to back, their wings closed, their heads turned backwards, so that their beaks almost meet. Between them are some traces of an object which was too much obliterated to be confidently made out, but probably a bunch of grapes on an erect stem.*

“ 4. A conventional Flower or Floral device not resembling any real flower; but such as is sometimes found on tiles and glass of the 13th century, consisting of an upright stem with a trefoil head, from which stem issue two pairs of opposite shoots, terminating in irregular petals; the upper (being

* See *Arch. Cant.*, vol. iv., p. 63, for a notice of tiles with a somewhat similar pattern, found in the undercroft of S. Augustine's, Canterbury.

also the larger) slant upwards and then turn from the stem downwards, while the lower pair slant upwards and then turn towards the stem.

“ 5. Two Birds, as No. 3, the intervening object also obliterated.

“ 6. A Lion as No. 1.

“ 7. A Griffin as No. 2.

“ The subjects of the lower row are less clear, yet they appear to be the same as those in the upper row, but rather differently arranged thus:—[These were afterwards covered again with whitewash.]

“ 1. Obscure, but probably a Griffin passant, to the sinister.

“ 2. A Lion passant, to the dexter.

“ 3. Two Birds as in the upper row, the intervening object wanting.

“ 4. This subject is almost gone, but what remains is not inconsistent with the supposition of its having been a conventional flower, and in all probability it resembled No. 4 in the upper row.

“ 5. Two Birds, as in the upper row, the intervening object also wanting.

“ 6. Very obscure, but probably a Griffin passant to the sinister.

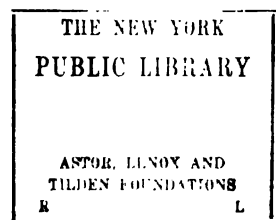
“ 7. Also obscure, but probably a Lion passant to the dexter.

“ The colours are chiefly black or very dark brown, red, yellow, and a yellowish red; the ground is buff. The medallions are formed of a thin dark circular outline, and two concentric circles of border lines, respectively dark and either red or yellow, leaving a space in each of about 13 inches in diameter clear for the several subjects, the outlines of which appear to have been drawn very boldly, with a full brush and a free hand, like what are often seen in painted glass of the 13th century. The colours seem sunk into the ground, as if like frescoes, they were laid on wet plaster: but it is possible that the rubbing they have suffered, from time to time, may have given them this appearance. The yellows are very much faded,



MEDALLION FRESCOES OVER THE CHANCEL ARCH IN EASTRY CHURCH.

Lith. Williams & Bass London.



and the reds have lost much of their original colour, and are a good deal blackened. It is remarkable that the object between the two birds should in every instance have almost disappeared: in one it should seem to have been erased, but this may be the effect of an accident or carelessness in removing the plaister that overlaid it.

“Two Birds with a vase, cup, grapes, or a vine between them, are found in the 12th and 13th centuries associated with Christian symbols in such a manner as to leave no reasonable doubt of their having had a symbolic meaning of a sacred character. On the old Font in Winchester Cathedral they are to be seen at the top in two of the corners, with a vase between them, out of which they appear to be drinking, and a Cross is issuing from it. They occur also on one side no less than three times, in as many circular medallions: in the middle one they have grapes between them which they are pecking. In each of the other two medallions they are back to back with their heads reversed, and what may have been intended for grapes, between or rather above them, which they disregard. All these are Doves.

“A sepulchral slab at Bishopston, Sussex, has on it within three circular medallions, formed of a cable moulding, a Cross, an Agnus Dei, and two Birds (very similar in form and attitude to those at Eastry) with a vase between them, into which their beaks are inserted. Such Birds are not unfrequently to be seen on tiles of the 13th century, and also occasionally on seals with a vase or plant between them; in most cases probably a mere ornament, though derived from examples that were significant. The device is Italian and may be traced back to the early Mosaics, as in the Church of St. Appolonus Novus, at Ravenna, which is considered to be of the 6th century, and even to the Christian memorials in the catacombs at Rome, where two birds occur, as shewn by Aringhi and others, not

only with a vase or vine, but also sometimes with a Cross, and sometimes with a Christian monogram between them, leaving no doubt of their having had a religious meaning. On a tomb, said to be that of the Emperor Honorius, is a vase between 2 Birds, apparently about to drink out of it; and at one preserved at Ravenna, said to have been erected by Theodoric King of the Visigoths, is a cross between 2 Birds with other Christian sculpture; and also on a Sarcophagus at St. Stephen's, Bologna. Like some other Christian symbols in the Catacombs, this was, in all probability, derived from a Pagan device; but with some modification, to give it a Christian signification. On one tomb there, no doubt a Pagan memorial, are 2 Birds looking at an altar between them, on which was a small fire. To enter fully into this curious subject would far exceed the limits of a paper appropriate to the present occasion. Assuming, as I think we safely may, that the Birds in Eastry Church formed part of a Christian symbol, it is highly probable from what remains that the object between them was a bunch of grapes on an upright stem, a form, however unnatural, yet sometimes met with. I am aware that a wheat ear is spoken of as symbolizing the Body of the Saviour, and that a basket with apparently fruit or little cakes between 2 Birds, is to be found amongst the devices in the Catacombs; still grapes appear to me best to agree with the first traces of the object in this instance. In the earliest examples the Birds were most likely intended for Doves: though in later times no particular kind of bird was uniformly represented. The more prevalent opinion I believe is that they symbolized the Faithful, and the vine, cup, or grapes, the Blood of the Saviour. Some have supposed them to signify the Jewish and Christian churches looking to, or sharing in, the benefits purchased by the Saviour's Passion and Death. This seems a little too imaginative. I have, however, heard of or seen an example

that I cannot now find, in which one of the Birds fronts the cup or bunch of grapes, and the other is back to it, but with the head reversed so as to reach it with the beak. The symbol, if at all, would more easily admit of such an explanation. Dr. Milner supposed the Doves on the Winchester Font, with the vase between them, were emblematic of the Holy Spirit breathing into phials containing the two kinds of sacred chrism used in Baptism. But the early examples shew the improbability of this: add to which that the Holy Spirit was not likely to be represented by *two* Doves. Now, if the Birds in question at Eastry were a Christian symbol, it is highly probable that the subjects of the other medallions were so too.

“The *Floral device*, which will be observed, is in the middle of each row, and thus had some degree of importance given to it, may be an emblem of the B. Virgin, who was often symbolised by a lily, and not unfrequently by some conventional form of flower, having little or no resemblance to a lily, as is exemplified on many seals of the 12th and 13th centuries.

“*The Lion* may have referred to the Saviour who, as the Lion of the tribe of Judah, is sometimes so represented. It is thus that the Lion has been understood on the old Font at Winchester before mentioned; on one side of which are 3 circular medallions, and in the middle one is a Lion, and in each of the others a Dove.

“To the *Griffin* it is more difficult to assign a signification. It is rarely found amongst Christian symbols. It has been not unfrequently, and even by some mediæval writers, confounded with the Dragon, which had, not the hind quarters of a Lion, but the tail of a Serpent, and generally meant the Evil one, or at an earlier period Paganism. I have mentioned that both the Lion and the Griffin are passant—a peaceful

attitude—and the former has no preference of place. (The Lion is sometimes found fighting with a Dragon.) A Griffin and a Lion both also passant confronting each other, and without any indication of hostility, occur on the old Font in Lincoln Cathedral, which is about contemporary with that at Winchester, judging from an engraving of the former in *Simpson's Ancient Fonts*. The other sculptures on it are not given so as to enable me to judge of their import. A writer in the *Vetusta Monumenta* speaks of there being three Griffins upon it. A Lion and a Griffin both passant and each in a circle, were two of the three animal subjects often repeated in the pavement of Tiles in the Chapter House at Salisbury. The other was the two Birds, but with a flower or plant between them. That pavement may be referred to the latter part of the 13th century. The Griffin is found too on early seals as a personal device, where it is hardly to be supposed to have had any discreditable signification, and it afterwards, we all know, became heraldic. Being composed of part of an Eagle and part of a Lion, it is likely to have been emblematic of the most honourable and admirable qualities attributed to each, and associated as it is on this occasion, we may reasonably presume it had some religious or sacred meaning, though what that was has not been discovered. What has been said of the Church, and the style of the painting, has indicated the date that I am disposed to assign to these pictorial remains. They must belong to the latter half of the 13th century, and can hardly be later than the beginning of the reign of Edward 1st. Those on the upper portion of the wall would seem to have been of a subsequent period if, as I understood was the fact, there were some fragments of black letter inscriptions on them. They may have been of the same date as the stars on a dark ground upon the plaister that overlaid the medallions that I have described. Should it appear to any one that these medallions

may have represented part of a pavement, I would observe that they appear too large for any subject suitable for the space, and beside that there were only two rows, and they were inclosed in a rectangular parallelogram, and there was not the slightest attempt at anything like perspective in the drawing.

"I may add that these remains have been left free from whitewash and I have reason to hope they will be preserved. W. S. W."
(*Archæological Journal*, vol. xv., p. 79).

Much interest attaches to the ORNAMENTS of the Church, since they often serve to give us an insight into the manners, customs, rites, forms, ceremonies, and religious observances of our forefathers. It can never, therefore, cease to be a matter for deep regret that the Inventories of Church Goods and Ornaments—ordered to be made by Edward VI. in the first and sixth years of his reign, and many of which are now preserved in the Public Record Office, Fetter Lane—seem to be lost, and are now wanting, as far as our own Parish is concerned, and, indeed, for many other Parishes in East Kent. Had these Inventories been in existence—as I fondly believed they were, until assisted by the officials, I had twice searched through the bundle of Inventories relating to Parishes in Kent, and so convinced myself of their absence—we should have been able to solve not a few minor questions relating to the Church, as for instance, how many Bells there were here in Ante-Reformation times, what became of the plate, &c., at the Reformation, what images there were in the Roodloft, &c., &c.

By the word *Ornament* we are to understand Vestments, Books, Crosses, Cloths, Chalices, Patens, Relics, and even Organs and Bells. The following is list of some of the principal Ornaments, &c., *now belonging*

to our church, with the names of the pious donors and date of presentation.

Paten, Chalice, and Flagon, of silver presented to the Church by Vicar Cressener in A.D. 1718. There is no device, engraving nor inscription either on the Paten, or the Chalice; but the Flagon, which is very handsome and massive, bears the words DEO SERVATORI deeply graven on the side within a floriated border, and at the bottom "Eastry, 1718."

Two Alms Bafins, the bowls of wood, covered with crimson velvet on the inside, the feet or pedestals of silver. These were presented to the Church by Vicar Randolph, and bear the following inscription:—DEO ET ECCLESIAE CHRISTI A.D. MDCCCXXXV.

Two Altar Chairs of wrought oak, plain and substantial, given to the Church for the use of the Clergy by the late Mrs. Charles Wood (formerly Josephine W. M. Moore) in 1849.

An Organ presented to the Church by R. Springett Harvey, Esq., in 1851.

An Eight-day Clock given to the Parish by the same generous benefactor in 1853.

An Alms' dish of beaten brass, 18 in. in diameter, burnished and lacquered, with jewelled centre, presented to the Church by the Misses Boteler, of Brook House, in 1868.

A double Lectern of oak, handsomely carved, presented to the Church by the Rev. V. S. Vickers, in Advent, 1868.

Two Alms' bags of crimson velvet embroidered, presented by Miss Hatfield, Easter, 1869.

Two Altar Candlesticks of wrought brass, enamelled and engraved, 25 in. in height, given to the Church by the Misses Boteler, of Brook

Houfe, in 1869, and first used at Evenfong on Easter day of that year.

A fet of 3 Altar Service Books—viz., a folio containing all the offices *entire*, said at the Altar, and two quartos containing respectively the Gospels and Epistles only. These are bound in dark blue morocco with simple gilt clasps; and have been illuminated by Mrs. Knapp and Miss Voules, of Southbank, in this parish.

DIMENSIONS OF THE CHURCH.

	Feet.	Inches.
Height of the Tower from the ground at west door to the top of the coping	66	0
Length of each side of Tower, at top within the walls	24	0
Length of interior Tower area below	18	6
Width „ „ „ „	18	9
Depth of Tower area below step of west door	2	5
Thickness of piers separating Tower from Nave	4	0
Length of Nave	77	10
Width „ „	40	0
Height of Nave from floor line to top of wall plate	30	0
Height of Nave from top of wall plate to point of rafters	16	0
Total height of Nave from floor line to point of rafters	46	0
Height of Chancel arch from floor to point of arch	18	6
Thickness of arch between Nave and Chancel	2	2
Length of Chancel	46	0
Width of Chancel	19	1½
Height of Chancel from floor line to top of wall plate	18	0
„ „ from top of wall plate to under part of ceiling at centre	9	6
Total „ from floor line to ceiling	27	6
Size of Priest's door :—Height	5	6
Width	1	11½
„ West door :—Height	7	4
Width	3	11¼
„ North door :—Height	5	4½

	Feet.	Inches.
Size of North door :—Width	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ South door :—Height	6	0
„ „ Width	3	6
Total length of Church internally	148	6
Extreme length on the outside, including both the Tower, and Chancel, Buttresses	162	0
Extreme width externally	44	0

REFERENCES TO THE GROUND PLAN OF THE CHURCH.

A The West Door.

BB Buttresses forming the sides of the west porch, traces of which may be seen, but which is not yet restored.

C Extension of the north aisle containing a flight of wooden stairs, giving access to the Tower staircase at *c*.

D Extension of the south aisle, now the Vestry.

E North door, now closed up.

F South Porch, from which there is a descent into the Church by steps.

G Chapel of the Holy Trinity.

H Chapel of S. John the Baptist.

I Priest's door.

a The Organ.

b The Font.

c Entrance to newel staircase.

d Holy water stoup inside south door.

e Piscina in Chapel of S. John Baptist.

f Pulpit.

g Piscina and credence in Chapel of the Holy Trinity.

h Easter Sepulchre in Chapel of the Holy Trinity.

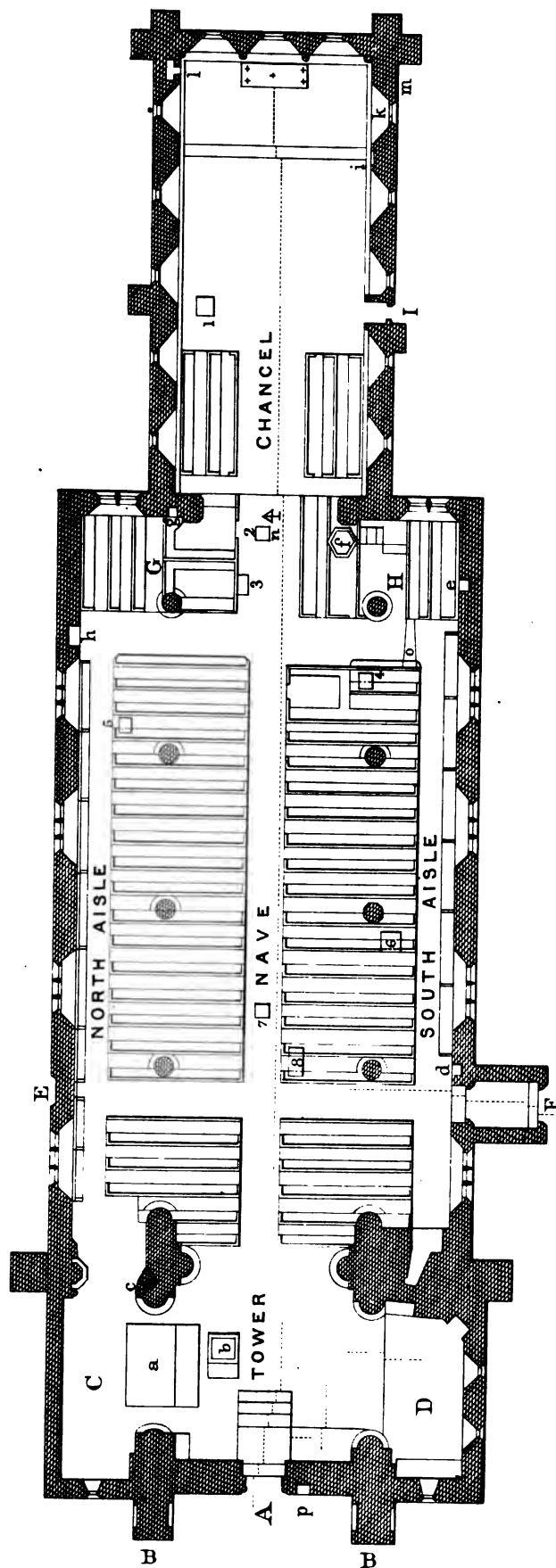
i Niche in wall, supposed to have contained a list of benefactors or crucifix.

k Sill of window formerly used for sedilia.

l Aumbry.

m Traces of a door or window, formerly communicating with the Ladye Chapel, and now blocked up.

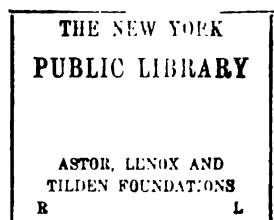
n Lectern.



Scale of Feet.



GROUND PLAN OF EASTRY CHURCH.



- o Gravestone belonging to Heronden family.
- p Holy-water stoup outside the west door.
- 1 The Bargrave and Bridger vault.
- 2 The Bargrave vault.
- 3 The Hatfeild vault.
- 4 The Greville or Statenborough vault.
- 5 The Boteler vault.
- 6 The Dare vault.
- 7 Capt. John Harvey's vault.
- 8 The Springett and Harvey vault.

*In massive strength it proudly stood,
 Some three miles off the Eastern flood :
 Reared unto God in days of old,
 By fires new gathered to the Fold
 Of Christ His Church : a goodly pile,
 With Porch and Nave, and Tower and Aisle ;
 A noble Chancel too, and stalls
 For eighteen monks against the walls.
 Its Altar High, of JESUS yclept,
 Stood over Mary's in the crypt,
 Enriched with gems and hangings rare,
 Rood, sconces, tapers, chalice fair,
 And all things that required be
 To celebrate God's Mystery.—Y^E PILGRIMAGE.*

N

The Monuments in the Church and Churchyard.

CHAP IV.

" And they raised over him a great heap of stones unto this day."—JOSHUA vii. 26.

INSCRIPTIONS ON THE TABLETS AND GRAVESTONES IN THE CHURCH :

Supplied from the Boteler MSS., where they are now illegible.

IN THE CHANCEL.

Sacred to the Memory of
John Broadley, Gent.
Many years Surgeon at Dover,
Who died July the 4th 1784, Aged 79.
A Man of the highest Honour and liberality of Sentiment ;
of the Strictest Integrity,
And most approved ability in his Profession,
of General Knowledge,
And particularly distinguished for his Taste in the polite Arts.
Frances his Wife,
Daughter of Isaac and Christian Bargrave,
in Testimony of her Affection
And in grateful Remembrance of his Merit,
has caused this Monument
to be erected.

In the Family Vault near this Tablet
Are deposited the Mortal remains of
William Bridger
of Eastry Court in this Parish Esquire
Who expired the 19th January 1855
Aged 81 years ;
Leaving an afflicted Widow
And Four Daughters
To lament their Irreparable loss.
His Piety was sincere and unobtrusive :
His Amiable and upright Character
Endeared him to a large circle of Friends.
Also of Christian Tournay his Widow
Daughter of
Robert Tournay Bargrave,
of Eastry Court, Esquire,
Who departed this life 9th September 1858
Aged 75 years.
“ Them which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.”
1st Theff. 4 : 14

Near this place
Lie the remains of Charles Bargrave, Esq^r,
Who died Nov^r 1713 Aged 62 ;
Elizabeth his Wife who died Dec^r 1732.
Dame Frances Leigh, Relict
of Sir Francis Leigh of Hawley in this County,
Who died Feb. 1726 Aged 60 ;
Isaac Bargrave Esq^r, Eldest Son
of the said Charles and Elizabeth,
Who died March 1727 Aged .
Christian Relict of the said Isaac Bargrave,
And Daughter of the aforesaid
Sir Francis Leigh and Frances his Wife,

MEMORIALS OF EASTRY.

Who died Oct^r 1772, Aged 74;
 Isaac Bargrave Esq^r, Only Son of the aforesaid
 Isaac and Christian,
 Who died 24th of May 1800, Aged 77.
 Sarah his Wife, Daughter of George Lynch, M.D.
 Who died the 16th of April 1787 Aged 63.
 Christian Wife of
 Robert Tournay Bargrave Esq^r,
 And Daughter of the Rev^d. Claudius Clare
 And Christian his Wife
 Who died the 23rd of September 1806 Aged 55.
 Robert Tournay Bargrave, Esq^r
 Who died the 19th May 1825 Aged 68 Years.
 Bargrave the only Son of
 William and Christian Bridger,
 Who died the 13th Aug^t. 1822, Aged 9 Years.

(A Coat of Arms.)

Near the remains of her Husband
 is interred
 Frances Broadley.
 A sound understanding
 And
 a retentive Memory
 were Faculties
 for which she was distinguished.
 And
 from Christian principles and motives,
 she was
 Religious and Charitable.
 This Testimony
 of Esteem and Affection
 is recorded by
 Her Brother Isaac Bargrave.

(A Coat of Arms.)

Here is interred all that was Mortal of
Mrs. Chriftian Kirk.

A Woman from a religious principle and hope,
Patient and resigned during a long Illnefs
Which removed her out of this World
28th Feby 1796, in the 78 Year of her Age.
She was the elder and laft surviving daughter
of Ifaac and Chriftian Bargrave.

The Rev^d. Claudius Clare
was her firft Huſband.

Her ſecond Robert Kirk, Eſq^r,
A Captain in the Royal Navy.

*Who from his affectionate regard and
Concern for an excellent Wife*

Inſcribes this Memorial.

Where alfo are depoſited the remains of the
Above Captain Robert Kirk who died
the 20th of May 1802, Aged 70.

(On a Brafs Plate.)

To the Glory of God. in Memory
of John Fuller Spong, B.A. of Caius
Coll^e Cam^e and Curate of this Pariſh
Who died Oct^r 13th 1844, Aged 25

Theſe four Windows are erected by his only Surviving Siſter.

Edward Boys M.D.
And Elizabeth, his Wife
Placed this Memorial
of their beloved Infant
Edward George Boys
Born 15th January
Died 15th July 1801.

MEMORIALS OF EASTRY.

UNDER THE CHANCEL ARCH.

(A Coat of Arms.)

Sacred to the memory of
 The Rev^d. Ralph Drake Backhouse, M. A.
 late fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge,
 12 Years Vicar of Eastry with Worth,
 And Rural Dean.

He departed this life December 24th 1853,

Aged 52 Years,

Leaving a Widow and Seven Children

To lament his Irreparable loss.

This Tablet

Is erected by them, as a record of
 Their deep Sorrow for their bereavement
 And their warm Attachment

To A beloved Husband and Father.

*My hope hath been in thee, O Lord: I have
 said thou art my God. Psalm xxxi. V. 16.*

ON THE FLOOR OF THE CHANCEL.

On a slab of grey stone, now almost obliterated.

(A Coat of Arms.)

Here lyeth interred the Bodie of Jofva Paramovr Gent, he was buried Aprill
 2^d 1650 aged 60 Yeares.

An honest, holie, harmlesse Life he led,
 and then Death brought him to this Grave his Bed
 Heere sleepest his Bodie and his Soules at rest
 Where Joyes & Pleasures crowne him ever blest.

(A Coat of Arms.)

On a Plum Pudding Stone abutting to the above Eastward were cut a
 coat of arms, very much defaced in Mr. Boteler's time but now wholly
 obliterated.

Southward of the above is a small oval piece of marble bearing this
 inscription :—

E. G. B.

1801.

On a stone adjoining to the above northward is the following inscription on a brafs Plate :—

Here lyeth intoombed the body of S^r Roger Nevifon, Knight, who deceased the 25th Day of Ivly in ye Yeere of ovr Saviovr's Incarnation 1625.

On a stone adjoining the above northward are the effigies of a man in armour and a woman, also the following inscription on Brafs Plates :—

(Coat of Arms.)

Here lyeth the Bodie of Thomas Nevynfon of Eftrye Esquier who died ye xxvii Day of July 1590 beyng att the tyme of his Death Provost Marshall and Scoutmaster of ye Eft Partes of Kent & Captayne of ye lyghte Horfes of the lathe of S^t. Auguftines, who had to Wife Anne the Daughter of Richarde Tebolde, Esquier deceased by whom he had Iffue fix Sonnes and four Daughters.

Under the infcription have been brafs plates for the Sons and Daughters, now torn away.

On a grey Stone by the fide northward of the foregoing, almoft obliterated :—

Here lieth buried Anne Theobald, the Wife of Thomas Nevinfon and Edward Fagge, Esquires, the Mother of thirteene Children by them both, Happy both in her Choice and Iffue but in her Death, the End of mortal Happinefs, moft happy. She died the 21st of November 1594.

Heading the Graveftone of Sir Roger Nevinfon is one of black marble, on which were formerly the Portraiture of a man and woman in Brafs, together with other plates. All now torn away and loft.

This was probably to the memory of Lady Mary Nevinfon, wife of Sir Roger, by whom she had iffue 7 Sons and 6 Daughters.

Againft the north wall, near the east end of the chancel, is affixed an

Helmet of iron with the Nevinston Crest, from which formerly depended a Banner. The helmet remains; the lance and pennon have been lost.

THE FOLLOWING ARE IN THE NORTH AISLE OF THE CHURCH:—

(A Coat of Arms.)

Near this place are interred the remains of
Margaret Wife of the Rev. Dr. Pennington
Rector of Tunstal in this County
And Daughter of the Rev. Dr. Carter, late of Deal.
She was Born October 17th 1725,
and died February 18th 1798.

In grateful remembrance of the best of Wives
and the best of Mothers, and impressed with a deep sense
of her many Virtues her Husband and only surviving Children
Thomas and Montague have caused this Tablet to be erected.

(This Tablet was removed from the South side of the Chancel to its present position in A.D. 1865.)

(A Coat of Arms.)

In memory of
William Dare Esq^r
late of Fenderland
in this Parish
Who died the 7th September 1770
Aged 35 Years
Also of Eleanor his Wife,
Who died January the 6th 1806
Aged 73 Years.
And of Mary Read Sister of
the above Eleanor who died
April the 27th 1812, Aged 75 Years.

(This Tablet was removed from the South aisle of the Church in A.D. 1865.)

(A Coat of Arms.)

In a Vault
In the middle Aisle of this Church
Are deposited the remains
of
Captain John Harvey
late Commander
Of His Majesty's Ship the Brunswick,
who,
After gloriously supporting the honor
of the British Navy,
On the Memorable first of June
MDCCXCIV,
Under Earl Howe,
Died at Portsmouth on the 30th of the same Month,
in consequence of the wounds he received
in the engagement,
Aged 53 Years.
The House of Commons
To perpetuate his most gallant conduct,
On that Day of Victory
Unanimously voted A Monument to his Memory
In Westminster Abbey.
His untimely Death only
Prevented his being honored in the Flag Promotions
Which took place on that occasion.
In him his afflicted Family and numerous Friends
Have sustained an Irreparable loss
His public Character being only equalled
By his private Virtues.
Also of Judith his Wife
Daughter of Henry Wise Esq of Sandwich ;
She departed this life On the 4th of September 1817,
in the 75 Year of her Age.
This Monumental tribute to departed worth

o

MEMORIALS OF EASTRY.

Equally displayed in both their Parents,
Is affectionately raised and inscribed by their surviving children,
Henry Wife, John, Edward, Mary, Fanny, & Sarah.

*(This Monument was removed from the Southside of the Chancel in A.D.
1865.)*

(A Coat of Arms.)

In memory of Mr. Richard Kelley, late of this Parish who died the 5th of
May 1768, aged 89 Years & is interred near this Place. Also of Mary his
Wife who died the 6th of Dec^r 1775 aged 72 years.

I left this World in good old age
with all its giddy Train
By honest Deeds when on its Stage
A better World to gain.

Near this Place
lie interred the remains of
William Kelley,
Son of Richard Kelley,
late of this Parish;
He died 18th July 1799
Aged 59 Years.

At the bottom of a Stained Glass Window is the following:—

In Memory of Thomas Castle
Born 3rd May 1790 Died 29th April 1860.

(A Coat of Arms.)

Juxta Sepultus Est
 Gulielmus Boteler Armiger, S. A. S.
 Hujusce Parochiae, quae eadem illi Natalis erat,
 Ab Adolescentia Ad Proveciorem usque Ætatem incola
 Vir literis humanioribus deditus
 Historiae et Topographiae Cantii Peritissimus :
 In Magistratu, Caeterisque Muneribus Publicis Fungendis,
 Firmus et Sedulus :
 In Privata Vita,
 Summi in suos Amoris ;
 Integerrimae Erga Omnes Fidei :
 Cantuariæ Mortuus est iv Die Septembris,
 A.D. MDCCCXVIII. Aet lxxiii.

Uxores Duxit, Priorem, Saram, Thomae Fuller, Armigeri Filiam : Alteram,
 Mariam, Johannis Harvey, Armigeri, et Regi e Navarchis, Filiam ; ex illa
 Filius Unicus, Gulielmus Fuller, ex hac sex Filii, Ricardus, Henricus, Johannis
 Harvey, Thomas, Edwardus, Robertus, Quinque Filiae, Maria, Eliza, Julia,
 Agnes, Bertha ; Suscepti, aliis Immatura Morte Abreptis, Patri Superfuerunt.

Maria, uxor Altera,
 Mortua est xxiv. Die Octobris
 A.D. MDCCCLII. Aet. lxxxix.
 Et Juxta Sepulta.

On a Brass Plate.

In Memory of William Fuller Boteler, Q.C.
 who died 23rd Oct 1845 Aged 68 Years.

On a Brass Plate.

In Memory of William Boteler Son of the Above
 William Fuller Boteler Born 23rd October 1810
 Died 6th July 1867. "Remember me O my God for good."

(A Coat of Arms.)

Near this place are interred the remains of Sarah the Wife of William Boteler, of this Parish, and Daughter of Thomas Fuller Esq, late of Statenborough.

She Died January 9th 1777 Aged 29.

Leaving Issue (alas) one Son,

William Fuller Boteler.

How dire the purchase, how severe the cost,
The Fruit was saved the Parent tree was lost.
This Monumental shrine, these plaintive lays
This last sad debt, A weeping Husband pays :
Not that thy praises, Virtuous fair, require
The breathing Marble, or the vocal lyre ;
But as a small, a just return for love
Tender, unfeigned, and ratify'd above.

(A Coat of Arms.)

To the Memory of Thomas Boteler, Esq Commander, R.N.

Fifth Son of the late W. Boteler of Eastry Esq^r

Who having lost the greater part of his Officers and Men In H.M.S. Hecla while on a survey of the western Coast of Africa,

Fell himself a Victim to that Pestilential climate
Amidst difficulties, which even to the last
His high sense of duty impelled him to resist
With unshaken constancy, fortitude and Perseverance.
He Died off the Old Calabar River 28th Nov^r 1829, Aged 32.

This Tablet is erected to the Memory of
Lieut^t Colonel Richard Boteler,
of H.M. Corps of Royal engineers,
who after many Years of service at home,
And in Africa, South America, Spain, Portugal and Canada,
And last as commanding engineer at Halifax in Nova Scotia,
Perished at Sea in H. M. Packet Calypso

On his passage to England on leave of Absence,
In the beginning of the Year 1833, at the age of 46 Years.

And Also to the Memory of

The Rev^d. Edward Boteler M.A.

Sometime fellow of Sidney Suffex College, Cambridge
And afterwards Vicar of the Parish of St. Clement, Sandwich,

Who departed this life August 9th 1831 Aged 32 Years,

And is Buried

In the Vault beneath.

In the Vault beneath

Are deposited the remains of

Charlotte Boteler,

The Wife of William Fuller Boteler Esq^r. Q.C.

She died Nov^r the 18th 1839. Aged 57 years.

Her Husband hath caused this Tablet to be erected,

To record her deep Piety towards God,

And her great goodness as a Wife,

A Mother, and in all other relations of life,

And to testify his Grief for the loss

Of his affectionate, and faithful, Consort and Friend

Through a period of upwards of thirty Years.

This Tablet is also Sacred to the Memory of

Anne Boteler

Their Youngest Daughter

A Child carefully trained by her Mother

In her own steps of Piety and Virtue,

And of A rare union of Strength and

Simplicity of Character :

She died in Gower Street in the County of Middlesex,

May the 1st 1839. At the Age of 19 Years.

MEMORIALS OF EASTRY.

THE FOLLOWING ARE IN THE SOUTH AISLE OF THE CHURCH:

Sacred to the Memory of
 Captⁿ. James Remington,
 of the H.E.I. Companys 12th Reg^t. of Bengal N. Infantry,
 Eldest Son of David R. Remington, Esq^r.,
 of the City of London,
 And Martha his Wife.

He died at Cawnpore in the East Indies
 September 16th 1842 Aged 34 Years.
 The Officers of the 12th Reg^t. Deeply Regretting
 The loss of an affectionate Companion and Friend
 Have caused this Tablet to be erected, as a record
 At once of their Sorrow and of the high Estimation
 In which he was held by them for his many
 Manly and Generous Qualities.

Thomas Pettman
 Born 1733,
 Died 1809;
 Deservedly Esteemed
 For his many Christian Virtues.
 This Tablet is erected
 As A Memorial of Affection
 By his Son.

Also William Son of the Above Born 1768, Died 1830.
 Elizabeth his Wife Born 1766, Died 1819.

Also 3 Sons & 1 Daughter of the above Will^m & Elizth Pettman
 By Thomas Born 1790 Died 1853; Edward Born 1796 Died 1851
 William Born 1798 Died 1818; Susan Born 1791 Died 1818.

In A Vault in the Church Yard
 At the Western entrance to this Church
 are deposited the remains of Sarah
 The Wife of Mr. Thomas Pettman of this Parish,
 Who died the 30th of July 1797, Aged 64.
 Also Thomas, Son of the Above named
 Thomas and Sarah Pettman,
 Who died the 12th of March 1783 Aged 21 Years.
 Also of Sarah Sufannah,
 Daughter of the Above named
 Thomas and Sarah Pettman,
 And Wife of Mr. Edward Cowley,
 Who died the 25th of July 1792, Aged 27 Years,
 With her infant Child.
 Also of Elizabeth,
 Daughter of the Above named
 Thomas and Sarah Pettman,
 Who died the 2nd of July 1799, Aged 31 Years.
 Also of Philip, Son of the Above named
 Thomas and Sarah Pettman,
 Who died in his Infancy.

(A Coat of Arms.)

In Memory
 of Thomas Boteler,
 late of this Parish, Gentⁿ, who died
 the 24 Sep^r 1768, aged 54 Years.
 Also of Richard Son of the above said
 Thomas Boteler by Elizabeth his Wife
 who died the 29th of Jan^y. 1773,
 aged 33 Years.
 Also of 7 other Children,
 5 of Whom lie buried at Eythorn, who all
 Died in their Infancy.

MEMORIALS OF EASTRY.

Also of Elizabeth Wife of the abovefaid
 Mr. Thomas Boteler,
 and Daughter of Salmon Morrice, Esq^r.
 of great Betshanger.
 She died the 6th of August 1775,
 aged 65 Years.

This Monument was erected in the Year
 1774 by their surviving children (viz)
 Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary, & Catherine.

(A Crest.)

Sacred to the Memory of
 The Rev^d. Philip Brandon Backhouse, M.A.
 Chaplain on the Hon. E.I.C. Bengal Establishment,
 Formerly Vicar of St Mary's Sandwich,
 Tenth Son of the late
 Rev^d. J. B. Backhouse, M.A. Rector of Deal.
 He died at Agra in the East Indies, after A few
 Hours' severe suffering on the 30th March 1841,
 Aged 33 Years.
 His afflicted Widow has caused this Tablet to be
 erected as A tribute of her affectionate regard
 For his Memory, and to testify her deep sorrow
 for her bereavement,
 "Go ye into all the World and Preach
 the Gospel to every Creature."
 Mark 16 Verfe 15.

(A Coat of Arms.)

M. S.
 Rev^{di}. Drue-Aftly Creffener A.M.
 Hujus Ecclesiæ, per annos xlviii, Vicarii
 Viri fanè
 Plurimis nominibus Memorandi ;
 Nulla Literarum Studia
 Non libavit ;

Theologiæ suæ, sacrisque Paginis
 Penitus Incubuit,
 Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, Fideique Catholicæ
 Propugnator Impavidus
 Cœlebs, Parcus Forfan, sed Honestè Parcus
 Vitam instituit :
 Non ut Inutiles Coacervaret Opes,
 Sed ut beneficentiæ, ut pietatis officiis
 Largiori manu administraret.
 Deo Servatori, insuper, Arisque ejus
 Tam in hac, Quam in alterâ Illâ
 Ecclesiâ de Worth,
 Vasa Argentea Dicavit.
 Et
 Quod Omnium longè Palmarium est,
 Doctrinam Christi
 Vitæ Integerrimæ Sanctimoniâ
 Morumque Simplicitate Primitivâ
 Exornavit.
 Ob'. Sept. xxvii. A.D. MDCCXLVI Aetat LXXXII.

(A Coat of Arms.)

Here lieth interred the Body of Jane Daughter of John Paramor of this Parish Gent. and Jane his Wife, and Wife of John Hayward of Sandwich Gent. who departed this life the 18th of April A.D. 1720 Aged 24 years. Also the Body of the said Jane, Wife of the said John Paramor, who departed this life the 3rd Day of May 1732 Aged 57 Years. Here lieth the Body of John Paramor of this Parish Gent, who departed this life the 25 day of April Anno Domini 1737 Aged 65 Years.

This Monument was removed from the South side of the Church A.D. 1865.

MEMORIALS OF EASTRY.

(*The following is on a Brass Plate beneath a memorial window*) :—

Sacred to the Affectionate Remembrance
of A good Sister, Wife and Mother,
Thomafina Fanny Kenrick,
Wife of John Bridges Kenrick Esq^r.
Died Feb^y 22nd 1859.
The gift of her Sister C. M. Josephine Toker.

(*A Coat of Arms.*)

In the Vault near this Place,
lie the remains of
Anne Maude Harvey
Youngest Daughter of
The Rev^d. Richard Harvey,
and Catherine his Wife.
She died 10th March 1850,
Aged 81 Years.
Also those of her Sister,
Frances Ann Elizabeth Harvey
who died 4th June 1852.
Aged 88 Years.

To the Memory of
Mrs. Ann Harvey
Daughter of Solomon Harvey Gent,
formerly of this Parish
who departed this life the 12th of April, 1751,
Aged 64 Years.
Mary, the Widow of Mr. Henry Ellis,
and youngest Daughter of the said Solomon Harvey,
Died in London the 8th of August 1776
Aged 73 Years.
And was Buried in the Church of
Allhallows Staining, She left Issue
One Son William Ellis A.M. Rector of that Parish.

(A Coat of Arms.)

In the Family Vault near this place lieth the Body of
John Springett Harvey

A Bencher of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple and for several years one of the Masters in Ordinary, and Accountant General of the high Court of Chancery.

Who departed this life the 1st Day of August 1833,

In the 80 Year of his Age ;

Leaving issue by Matilda his Wife (Daughter of Mr. William Burton Rayner, and Widow of the Rev^d. John Lightfoot) one Son Richard Springett Harvey.

In the same Vault lieth the Body of the Above named
Matilda Harvey

Who departed this life the 28th Day of December 1835

In the 76 Year of her Age.

The porch and part of this South aisle were rebuilt and the Church was repewed, At the expence of the Above named Richard Springett Harvey

During the Years 1854-7.

In Acknowledgement of which two Stained glaſs Windows were put up in this aisle by ſubſcription of the Inhabitants in June, 1857.

(A Coat of Arms.)

In Memory

of Thomas Fuller, Gent, of Eaſtry,
who died 24th June 1748, Aged 79 Years ;

and Mary his Wife (Daughter of
Richard & Elizabeth Terry) who
died 16 November 1748, aged 78 Years ;

They left four Children, John, Thomas,
Mary, and Elizabeth.

Alſo of their two Sons, John Fuller,
Gent, of Eaſtry, who died 12th October
1760, aged 64 Years ; & Thomas Fuller Eſq^r,

MEMORIALS OF EASTRY.

of Statenborough, who died 17 May,
1773 aged 67 Years : and of Mary Fuller
a Daughter of the last mentioned
Thomas, who died 28 March 1754
Aged 18 Years.

Also of Mary Fuller of Eastry
Daughter of the first mentioned
Thomas Fuller, who died 11 July
1783 aged 86 years.

(*This Monument was removed from the South side of the Chancel in A.D.*
1865.)

On the Pillar adjoining to the foregoing in Marble :—

(*A Coat of Arms.*)

Near this Place in a Vault
lieth the Body of Catherine,
Wife of John Springett,
Citizen & Apothecary,
of London.

She died the 16th December 1762
Aged 74 Years.

Also of her Grandson,
Richard Maud Harvey, Son of
The Rev^d. Richard Harvey
Vicar of this Parish,

He died 26th Dec^r. 1758, aged 4 Months.
Also of the said

• John Springett.
He died Jan^y 13th 1770
Aged 73 Years.

(*This was erected in A.D. 1763.*)

On the adjoining Pillar eastward, and opposite to the last-mentioned, a similar neat marble monument.

(A Coat of Arms.)

To the Memory of
The Rev^d. Richard Harvey,
Who was
14 Years Vicar of this Parish.
He died 6th March 1772,
Ætat: 42
Also of Catherine his Wife,
only Daughter of John Springett.
She died 25th May 1809,
in the 85 Year of her Age.
They left Issue 2 Sons & 4 Daughters
John Springett, Richard, Mary,
Sarah, Frances Ann Elizabeth & Ann Maude.

THE FOLLOWING ARE ON THE NORTH WALL OF THE NAVE.

(A Coat of Arms.)

Sacred to the Memory
of Edward George, of Statenborough House
in this Parish, Esq^r.
Who departed this life April 19th 1810
Aged 69 Years.
His duty to the Almighty was exemplified
by the fortitude, and pious Resignation,
With which he sustained a long
and severe Illness.
To his Neighbour he ever conducted himself
with the strictest honour,
and was on all occasions
The Poor Man's friend.
To record his Virtues and her affection,

MEMORIALS OF EASTRY.

His Grateful Widow erects
 This Monument.
 Also of Mary George, relict of the
 Above mentioned Edward George,
 Who departed this life April 28th 1820
 Aged 50 Years.

(A Coat of Arms.)

Sacred to the Memory of
 James Hatfeild Esq^r, late of this Parish, who died 10th Jan^y 1842, Aged 62
 Years. He was the eldest Son of John Hatfeild, Esquire, late of Norwich,
 Banker, and has left Surviving A Widow and Daughter, who as a small tribute of
 Affection for one of the best of Husbands and kindest of Fathers, have caused
 this Tablet to be erected.

Also Sarah, Widow of the above-
 named James Hatfeild, Esq^r,
 who Departed this life the 13th
 of February 1846 Aged 75 Years.

THE FOLLOWING ARE ON THE SOUTH WALL OF THE NAVE.

(A Coat of Arms.)

Robert Bargrave Esq^r. of this Parish died 17th Dec^r. 1779, Aged 84. Elizabeth
 his Wife Daughter of St Francis Leigh of Hawley in this County, died 2nd July
 1737 Aged 32. Robert Bargrave their only Son, Proctor in Doctors Commons
 died 14th Feby 1774, Aged 39.

Whose sole Surviving Daughter Rebecca, Wife of
 James Wyborn of Sholden, hath caused this Tablet to be Erected.

(A Coat of Arms.)

In the Vault,
With the remains of his Father
Captain John Harvey, R.N.,
and of his Mother Judith,
are deposited those of their eldest Son
Henry Wife Harvey,
of Harnden, Esquire, in this Parish,
Who died 13th May 1852, aged 83 Years ;
Also the remains of Margaret his Wife,
Who died 14th June 1847, Aged 76 Years ;
And those of their five Daughters ;
Catherine died 23rd June 1808, an Infant.
Elizabeth,
The Wife of Captain George Hilton R.N.
Died 25th February 1819, Aged 26.
Margaret died 28th December 1819, Aged 16.
Mary died 8th September 1820, Aged 24.
Fanny died 8th April 1824 Aged 23.

In the Vault beneath,
Are deposited the remains of
Sarah,
Relict of the late
James Leigh Joynes, Esq^r,
of Gravesend in this County,
And third Daughter of the late
Rev^d. Richard Harvey
(Vicar of this Parish),
And Catherine his Wife.
Obiit 27th October 1843
Aged 84 Years.

MEMORIALS OF EASTRY.

THE FOLLOWING ARE ON STONES IN THE FLOOR OF THE CHURCH
BEGINNING AT THE WEST.

On a Grave Stone near the west door on entering the Nave :—

Near this place lies the body of Richard Keble, of this Parish, Yeoman, died 21st of August 1740 Aged 61 Years. Also Mary relict of the above died 28th August 1765 aged 82 Years. Also Mary their Daughter wife of Thomas Pettman of this Parish died 25th December 1735 aged 27 Years leaving Issue Thomas and Sufanna. Also Thomas Keble of this Parish Yeoman Son of the above died 23rd April 1763 aged 48 Years : also Martha Relict of the above died 2nd March 1787 aged 73 Years : Also 2 Children, Richard died 12th August 1756 aged 5 Years, Edward died the 9th March 1773 aged 19 Years : Thomas and Mary Survive them.

Near this place lies the Body of the Above

Thomas Keble of this Parish Yeoman

Died 15th October 1798, Aged 49 years.

Also Ann, Relict of the above died 11th March 1802 Aged 54 Years ; Also 2 Sons Bunce, died 11th December 1792, Aged 4 Years ; Tho^s. Herman died 12th Dec^r. 1792 Aged 11 Years. Left Surviving John, Ann, Mary and Richard.

Here lieth the Body of
Richard Keble, late of this Parish,
Died 20th Feb^y 1816,
Aged 30 Years.

Also on the Right, lieth the Body of
Ann Mary Keble, late of this Parish ; ,

Died 20th October 1821

Aged 40 Years:

Also on the Right lieth
The Body of John Keble,
late of this Parish, Yeoman ;
Died 22nd December 1832
Aged 53 Years.

The entrance of
The Family Vault
of Captain John Harvey.

On a Grave-stone in the middle Aisle :—

Here lyeth the Body of Ralph Rennalls of this Parish Yeoman Who departed this Life the 28th day of Feb^r 1661 Aged 73 Years.

In the same aisle Eastward adjoining to the above :—

Here lyeth the Body of John Kelley Gent. who departed this life the 18th Day of January in the Year of our Lord 1669 Aged 80 Years ; and also of Daniel Kelley, Gent. his Son who departed this Life the first of June in the Year of our Lord 1733, in the 87 Year of his age.

In the Passage from the Body of the Church to the Chancel on a Grave-stone of black marble :—

The Body of Anne, the Wife of John Aulten & Daughter of William Nayler and Anne Finnitt, being aged 68 Yeare, Dyed Feb^r 19th 1656, lyeth here waiting for the Resurrection of the just.

In the Cross Aisle, at the East End of the Body of the Church, are three adjoining Gravestones with Coats of Arms and Inscriptions on Brass Plates :—

Here lyeth buried the body of William Boteler Esq^r.
Who dyed the 22nd of May A^o. 1614 Ætat. suæ 50
Christus mihi Vita : mors mihi lucrum.

On a Gravestone of Black Marble:—

Here lieth the Body of Thomas Boteler late of this Parish Gent, only Son of Richard and Susan Boteler, Gent. who departed this life May 12th 1737 aged 61 leaving Issue by Elizabeth his Wife, who also survived him,

three Sons and three Daughters.

Likewise the Body of Elizabeth Wife of the above Thomas Boteler and Daughter of Ralph & Elizabeth Philpott who died 14th June

1749 Aged 61 Years.

On an adjoining Gravestone:—

Here lyeth the Body of Richard Boteler Gent. who departed this life the 22nd of May 1682 Aged 52 Years. Here lieth the Body of Susan Boteler Wife of the above Richard Boteler, Gent, and Daughter of Saphire & Margaret Paramor, of this Parish, Gent, who departed this Life Sep^r the 11th 1724 Aged 82 Years.

In the Cross aisle above-mentioned there are three other gravestones belonging to the Boteler family besides those already mentioned. On these there were formerly brass plates with Arms and Inscriptions, now torn away and lost. One of these has since been recovered from another Church, where it had been turned over and used for some other family. It has the following inscription:—

ARMIGERI QVI MORTEM OBIJT TRICESSIMO RTIJ ANNO DOM : 1580. ET RICHARDI BOTELER RI FILIJ EIVS QVI MORTEM OBIJT TRICESSIMO VARIJ ANNO DOM : 1600. ET RELIQVIT QVIN- LIOS ET DVAS FILIAS SVPERSTITES.

from which it will be seen that a portion of the plate and of the inscription are lost. Concerning these memorials of his family Mr. Boteler says:—

"Some of them with arms retained their places within memory, and becoming loose, were afterwards thrown carelessly with some others in a hole under the staircase of the Tower, where they remained till a knavish sexton thought proper to sell them to a brazier at Sandwich for old brass. I have no difficulty in assigning them to the memory of Henry Boteler who died anno 1580. Richard, his son (the brother of William mentioned above), who died anno 1600, & Thomas, his grandson, who died 1651. All of whom were in possession of and lived at Heronden. Henry was the first of this family who was buried at Eastry, their more ancient burying-place for many preceeding generations being in S. Peter's Church, Sandwich."

At the south end of this aisle there is another gravestone (marked o in the plan), which, from its coffin-like shape, is doubtless of considerable antiquity. Mr. Boteler says concerning it: "I have no doubt but that it is the stone mentioned by Philpot that had formerly the Arms and Portraiture of one of the Family of Heronden affixed to it, though from time to time its surface is so scaled off as not to leave a trace of it. There is no other in the Church will admit of the conjecture; its situation near the chancel answers his description; besides the Botelers, in whom this family ended, appropriating this aisle to their burying-place, strongly favours the opinion; from the extinction of this family the stone cannot be of later date than the time of Richard II. [A.D. 1377-1399], probably not much earlier."

There are in the Church the following vaults—viz.:

In the Chancel:—The vault numbered 1 in the plan, being for the Bargrave family, in which also many of the Bridgers have been interred. There is also a vault on the opposite side belonging to the Paramours, which is not shewn on the plan, as the entrance is unknown, because the

timber that supported the stones of the entrance of this vault giving way, it was bricked up in A.D. 1788.

In the Church:—Mr. Robert Bargrave's vault ^{is} numbered 2 in the plan.

No. 3 being the Hatfeild vault.

No. 4. The Greville or Statenborough vault—very large.

No. 5. The Boteler vault.

No. 6. A very small one made in A.D. 1770 for the interment of W. Dare, Esq.

No. 7. Capt. John Harvey's vault.

No. 8. A vault for the families of Springett and Harvey.

INSCRIPTIONS ON GRAVESTONES IN THE CHURCHYARD.

We now come to the Churchyard.

In the year 1847 a piece of ground was taken from the Hammel Close, by the permission of the Dean and Chapter, added to the Churchyard, and consecrated by the Archbishop. This new ground is already nearly filled.

Opposite the South Porch there is an ancient yew tree which, amongst the old inhabitants of Eastry, goes by the name of "the Palm tree"—it was so called in Mr. Boteler's time—and has in all probability borne this name since the day in which it was planted. *The origin* of the name would appear to be, that in ante-Reformation times branches of yew were used instead of palm branches in the services of the Church on the Sunday

next before Easter, commonly called *Palm Sunday*. In the same way, in other parts of the country, branches of willow, with the catkins on them, are called "palm," and were probably used as a substitute for the real Eastern palm tree in former days.

There are in the Churchyard the following vaults:—

1. A vault belonging to the family of *Petman* near the western entrance of the Church, under the gravel-path, on the south of the main path to the west door. This is of considerable size, and was enlarged some 50 years ago.
2. A vault holding some 8 or 10 coffins, belonging to the *Baker* family, commonly called *Sharpe's vault*, at the extreme north-west corner of the Churchyard, adjoining Eastry Court.
3. A vault belong to the family of *Rae*, of Walton House, made to contain 9 bodies. This was made in A.D. 1843, and is on the north side of the Church.
4. The *Sayer* vault, on the south side of the Church, and east of the south porch, constructed in 1851 to hold some 9 bodies.
5. A large vault belonging to the family of *Rammell*, lying on the south side of the Church, to the west of the Chancel door.
6. The *Fuller* vault, which has not been opened within memory, lying on the south side of the Church, east of the Chancel door.

Mary Wife of John Matfon, and only Child of Stephen Goldfinch d. 22nd May 1701 Aged 29.

Stephen Goldfinch d. Nov. 18th 1722 Aged 83.

James Harvey d. 18th January 1820 Aged 90.
 Esther Wife of the above d. 24th Jan^y. 1819 Aged 84.

MEMORIALS OF EASTRY.

Mary Wife of John Elgar d. Nov^r 12th 1796 Aged 67.

William Smeeth, 28 Years the faithful Baliff of Henry Wife Harvey Esq. of Harnden, in this Parish, By every branch of whose Family he was much respected He died on the 15th of February 1831. Aged 62 Y^{rs}.

He proved this truth in the path he trod,
An honest Man^s the noblest work of God.

Mary Ann Wife of Morris Upton d. 8 April 1796 Aged 27. Also 2 Children d. in their Infancy, Viz John and Mary.

All you that come my grave to see
As I am now so must you be
Prepare to die make no delay
I in my prime was snatch'd away
In love I liv'd in peace I died
When God thought fit for to divide.
Also the above named Morris Upton
Died 20th October 1832 Aged 67.

Susan Wife of Robert Mann, d. 27 August 1861 Aged 24.

Elizabeth Wife of John Moat d. 10th July 1793 Aged 36.
Also the above said John Moat d. 5 June 1794 Aged 39.

Sarah Wife of Robert Gardener D. 27th Nov^r 1830 Aged 28.

Thomas Mann Eldest son of Thomas & Elizabeth Mann, d. 28th June 1839 Aged 20 Y^s.

In love he lived in Peace he died
In hope with God he shall abide.

Also Thomas George Eldest Son of James and Lucy Mann of Sandwich
Grandson of the above Thomas & Elizabeth Mann
Died 6th January 1861 Aged 8 Y^{rs}.

Betty Wife of Thomas Mann d. Nov^r 3rd 1864 Aged 68.

She is not dead but sleepeth

In hopes of a Joyful Refurrection.

Also the above-named Thomas Mann

Died 16th May 1869 Aged 77.

William Son of John & Mary Moat

Died 22nd December 1821 Aged 10 Y^{rs}.

Also Mary Ann, their Daughter D. 3rd May 1829, A. 1 Y^r. 8 M^{ths}.

Robert Mann Son of Thomas & Betty Mann

Died 3rd December 1826 Aged 1 Y^r & 9 Months.

Robert Thomas Richard Eldest Son of Robert and Sarah Mann D. 18th April
1867 Aged 19 Months.

Ere fin could blight or forrow fade

Death came with friendly care

The opening bud to Heaven conveyed

And bade it bloffom there.

Lawrence Marfh D. 23rd February 1812 Aged 69

Also Mary Wife of the above Lawrence Marfh

Died April 30th 1861 Aged 68.

Jane Daughter of Thomas & Charlotte Foord

Died July 2nd 1825 Aged 17

Henceforth be every tender tear supprest

And let us weep for Joy that she is blest

From grief to blifs from Earth to Heaven removed

Her memory honour'd as her life beloved.

Charlotte Seath, Relict of the late Thomas Foord

Born 9th Nov^r 1777 Died 17 May 1850.

MEMORIALS OF EASTRY.

Thomas Foord D. 20th June 1809 Aged 45.

Simon Cock D. 27th July 1814 Aged 75
 Also Sarah his Wife D. 21st May 1819 Aged 80.

Sarah Moat Wife of Henry Branfert
 Died 28th March 1793 Aged 32.

Ann Moat D. 15th January 1835 Aged 63.

Jane Daughter of Richard & Jane Marbrooke
 Died 18th August 1808 Aged 16.

Richard Marbrook D. 8th Feb^y 1830 Aged 75.

Thomas Phillis D. Feb^y 20th 1802 Aged 70
 Also Sarah his Wife D. 4th Feb^y 1801 Aged 67.

John Phillis D. 13th March 1836 Aged 66
 Also Charlotte Wife of the above John Phillis
 Died 1st July 1850 Aged 84
 This stone was erected by their Son
 Mr. James Phillis, of Adelaide, Australia.

Ann Wife of John Pittock D. April 8th 1780 Aged 38
 Also the above John Pittock D. Oct^r 5th 1834 Ag^d 87
 Also Ann, his Second Wife D. Oct^r 31st 1835 A. 84.

William Pittock D. 7th Nov^r. 1775 Aged 76
 Also Elizabeth his Wife D. 1st June 1774 Aged 80.

MEMORIALS OF EASTRY.

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Ann Wife of Will^m Pittock D. Feb^y 26th 1806 Aged 77
Also the above W. Pittock D. August 18th 1811 Aged 88.

William Pittock D. March 12th 1841 Aged 45,
Also Sufanna Wife of the Above D. March 29th 1845 A. 52.

John Deveson D. March 29th 1853 Aged 77
He left Surviving Elizabeth his Wife and 13 Children
Viz. 10 Sons and 3 Daughters
Remembrance long will feel a pang severe
And o'er this Grave Affection drop a tear.
Also Sufannah Downard Daughter of the Above
Died February 10th 1856. Aged 38.
Also Elizabeth Wife of the Above John Deveson
Died April 26th 1859. Aged 81.

William Belfey D. September 15th 1803. Aged 79
Dorcas Wife of the above William Belfey,
Died April 4th 1798 Aged 78.

Sufanna Wife of John Simmons D. 13th October 1780 Aged 62. Also the
above said John Simmons D. Sep^r 23rd 1800 Aged 77.

Richard Fagg D. 22nd April 1727 Aged 55.

Edward Fagg D. Dec^r 6th 1780 Aged 61
Elizabeth his Wife D. 11th August 1778 Aged 57.

Sarah Wife of Richard Fagg D. 22nd Dec^r 1799 Aged 50
Also the Above Richard Fagg D. 20th March 1810 Aged 64
Also three Children died in Infancy.

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MEMORIALS OF EASTRY.

Ralph Pittock D. Nov^r 25th 1813. Aged 57.

Harriet Daughter of Will^m & Mary Ann Pittock
 Died 15th July 1809 Aged 14 Months.
 Also William their Son Died 11th Feb^r 1810
 in early Infancy.

Stephen Church D. Jan^r 16th 1798 Aged 60
 Also Mary Wife of the Above Stephen Church
 Died October 19th 1832 Aged 83
 Likewise James Son of the Above Stephen & Mary
 Church Died July 9th 1797 Aged 21.

Jane Arnold D. June 20th 1824 Aged 83
 Also William Arnold Husband of the Above
 Died 8 June 1825 Aged 85.

William Ledner D. 26th Feb^r 1795 Aged 85
 Also Sarah, his Wife D. 16th Nov^r. 1798 Aged 82.

James Hudson D. 25th August 1819 Aged 65
 Also Mary Wife of the Above D. Sep^r 11th 1846 Aged 90
 Also William Son of the Above D. Dec^r 6th 1846 Aged 50.

Jane Daughter of Michael and Mary Cock
 Died 10th November 1794 Aged 25.

Richard Soames D. 29th May 1805 Aged 53
 Also Sarah Wife of the Above D. 8th Aug^t 1832 Aged 80.

Richard Soames D. 6th November 1850 Aged 72.

Dilnot Sladden of the City of Canterbury, Solicitor,
Son of Ifaac Sladden of Selfon in this Parish
Died 25th June 1839 Aged 25.

Elizabeth Wife of Ifaac Sladden D. 2nd March 1816.
Aged 34. Also the Above named Ifaac Sladden
Died 25th March 1861 Aged 79.

Thomas Kelfey, Gent. D. 29th August 1829 Aged 85.
Also Mrs. Catherine Kelfey, Widow of the Above
Died 20th July 1836, Aged 86.

(On a flat stone railed round.)

Thomas Castle D. 29th April 1860 Aged 69
Also Caroline & Charlotte D. in their Infancy May 1821.

James Hudfon D. Sep^r 24th 1755 Aged 48
Mary Wife of the Above D. Nov^r 22nd 1780. Aged 77.

Thomas Beer D. March 3rd 1804 Aged 79
Also Mary Wife of the Above Thomas Beer
Died 25th May 1822. Aged 88.

James Hudfon D. January 14th 1816 Aged 84.

Thomas Morris D. 7th August 1835 Aged 59.

MEMORIALS OF EASTRY.

This Stone is erected in Memory of Ann Rewell by the Members of a family resident in this Parish to record their Affectionate and Grateful sense of her long and faithful Service, and to shew that integrity and Diligence make the Possessor respected in life and lamented in Death.

She Died 18th August 1829 Aged 66.

Also Sarah Mills D. 2nd August 1862 Aged 62.

Ann Wife of Stephen Court, Clerk, and Daughter of
William Aynott D. 28th August 1826 Aged 85.

Stephen Court 55 Years Clerk of this Parish
Died 6th June 1830. Aged 86.

William Aynott D. 26th July 1775 Aged 70
William Son of the Above D. 1748 Aged 15
Also Elizabeth Daughter of the Above said William Aynott
Died 29th January 1774 Aged 39.

Elizabeth Aynott D. 30th April 1811 Aged 97.

Edward Terry D. Feb^r 28th 1849 Aged 71
Also Elizabeth Wife of the Above D. Feb^r 15th 1834 Aged 55
Also Elizabeth Daughter of the Above D. June 20th 1838 Aged 17
Also Edward Hacklinge Son of the Above Died
January 30th 1816 Aged 3 Y^{rs}.
Also 2 Children who Died in their Infancy.
William Terry Son of George Terry. D. March 3rd 1849
Aged 10 Weeks.

John Barton late of Worth. D. 20th Jan^y 1763 Aged 44
Alfo Ann his Wife D. 29th June 1768 Aged 45.

James Fells D. 3rd March 1849 Aged 65.

Thomas Fells D. July 8th 1793 Aged 47
Alfo Ann Wife of the Above D. Jan^y 13th 1835 Aged 79
Likewife Thomas Son of the Above D. Oct^r 14th 1835 Aged 55.

John Tanton D. 31st December 1794 Aged 69.

Jeffe Betts D. 21st February 1829 Aged 42.

Ann Thompson Daughter of Thomas Adams of Updown
Died 9th October 1757 Aged 69.

Thomas Adams late of Updown D. 8th July 1730 A. 69.

Elizabeth Wife of Mr. John Solly D. 24th Jan^y 1805 Aged 71
Alfo the Above said John Solly D. Feb^y 4th 1811 Aged 76.

Elizabeth Wife of Richard Ruffell D. 12th May
1798 Aged 38, Alfo the Above said
Richard Ruffell D. 15th October 1816 Aged 63.

MEMORIALS OF EASTRY.

Elizabeth Wife of Richard Sladden D. 17th June
1806 Aged 26. Also James Son of the Above
Died 20th July 1806 Aged 15 Months.

Ann Wife of Charles Pott D. 23rd Sep^r 1806 Aged 23
Also John Son of the Above D. 17th March 1808 A. 18 Months
Also the Above Charles Pott D. 29th Aug^t, 1818 Ag^d 33.

To the Memory of 3 Beloved Infants of James and Mary Buddle of this
Parish who died at the respective Ages of Ten, Nine, and 20 Weeks, William D.
8th Jan^y 1834 William George D. 10th Dec^r 1842, and Sarah Ann, D. 13th April
1845.

I take these tender lambs said He
And lay them on my breast
Protection they shall find in Me
In Me be ever blest.

Harriet Wife of William Solley D. 29th February 1832 Aged 32 Y^{rs.},
Also the Above named William Solley D. 9th Feb^y 1847 Aged 48
Also 2 Children William & Harriet Elizabeth.

William Hammond D. 20th Feb^y 1840 Aged 87
Also Mary Wife of the Above D. 13th Oct^r 1836 Ag^d 83.

William Coller D. October 15th 1767 Aged 39
Also Elizabeth his Wife D. April 29th 1773 Aged 59.
Also Mary their Daughter D. July 25th 1769 Aged 26.

William Silver D. December 20th 1841 Aged 54
Alfo Ann Daughter of the Above Died
June 26th 1808 Aged 5 Months.

Joseph Silver D. 28th Feb^r 1801 Aged 56
He left surviving Mary his Wife and
Nine Children, who in grateful
remembrance of the best of Husbands
And best of Fathers, have caused
this stone to be placed here.
Alfo Mary Wife of the Above D. Sep^r 6th 1816 Aged 68.

Thomas Pettman D. 9th May 1762 Aged 60
Alfo Sarah his Wife D. 17th August 1800 Aged 90
Alfo Sarah Daughter of the Above said Thomas
and Sarah Pettman D. 18th June 1761 Aged 16 Y^{rs}.
And Six other Children who died in their Infancy.

Mr. Richard Pettman of the Town & Port of
Sandwich, D. 18th January 1810 Aged 71.
Alfo Ann Pettman Wife of the Above
Died 26th February 1821 Aged 87.

Richard Wallraven D. December 6th 1800 Aged 67
Alfo Ann Wife of the Above D. Oct^r 11th 1789 Aged 66.

David Lawrence D. 6th Sep^r 1798 Aged 68
Alfo Elizabeth Wife of the Above D. 14 Nov^r 1806 Aged 73.

Robert Atkins D. 24th Sep^r 1807 Aged 2 Y^r & 8 Months.

MEMORIALS OF EASTRY.

Sarah Wife of Robert Atkins D. 27nd Oct. 1811 Aged 51.

George Hancock D. Jan^y 12th 1808 Aged 76
Also Mary his Wife D. Dec^r 28th 1795 Aged 63.

Stephen Marfh D. May 23rd 1842 Aged 55
Also Elizabeth Wife of the Above D. June 25th 1823
Aged 33, Also Pleasant Marfh, his 2nd Wife
Died July 26th 1829 Aged 35.

Margaret Wife of John Stapley Esq, late
An Officer of H. M. Ordnance, Dover, who
Quitted this Mortal life 28th April 1848
Aged 65 Years (Asleep in Jesus).
Also Susannah Vandeput Daughter of the Above
Died 17th June 1848, Aged 32 Y^{rs}. Also John
Stapley Husband of the Above Margaret Stapley
Died 9th October 1850 Aged 69.

George Marfh of Deal, D. 15th July 1825 Aged 43
Also Ann Marfh Wife of the Above D. 6th April
1860 Aged 78.

Jane Fells, Daughter of Thomas & Ann Fells
Died 11th November 1838 Aged 47. Also Lydia
Daughter of the Above D. Dec^r 5th 1843 Aged 57.

Mr. Isaac Sladden, late of Gore in this Parish
Died 23rd September 1807 Aged 40. Also Ann
Wife of the Above Isaac Sladden D. 27th June 1811, A. 43
Also 3 Children who Died Young.

Thomas Staines Sladden late of Gore in this Parish
Died 16th October 1831, Aged 40. He left Surviving
Hester his Wife with 8 Children, 4 Sons & 4 Daug^s.

Solomon Harvey, Gen^l. D. 9 November 1733 Aged 77
Also Catherine his Wife D. 15th March 1740 Aged 79
Also their Son Solomon Harvey, A.B.
Died 22nd April 1713 Aged 23.
This was erected by their beloved Daughter, Anno 1742.
Thomas Harvey D. 27th July 1696 Aged 63
Also Mrs. Sarah Barnard Daughter of the said
Thomas Harvey, And late Wife of Mr. William
Barnard Citizen of London, D. 25th July 1696 Aged 32.
Also Ann, Wife of the above named Thomas
Harvey. Died 25th September 1716 Aged 85.

(Marble Slab railed round.)
Roberta Wife of Commander George Sayer, R.N.
Died 2nd October 1851 Aged 48.

(Stone Tomb railed round.)
Richard Shockledge Leggatt, D. 13th March 1853 Ag^d 67.

MEMORIALS OF EASTRY.

(Tomb railed round.)

Thomas Rammell D. Decr. 16th 1759. Aged 56
 Elizabeth his Wife & Daughter of Tho^s. & Mary Fuller
 Died March 4th 1781 Aged 72
 Also Mary, John, & Jane, who D. in their Infancy
 Also Susan D. January 5th 1770 Aged 18
 Edward D. May 6th 1785 Aged 38
 Mary, D. Novr. 13th 1789 Aged 41
 Thomas, D. October 11th 1799 Aged 59
 Also Mrs. Elizabeth being the last of the Issue
 of the Above Thomas & Elizabeth, Died
 September 15th 1821 Aged 78.

Ann Wife of Edward Rammell of Deal
 Died 11th April 1785 Aged 71
 Thomas Son of the Above said D. 11th Feb^y 1791 A. 30.

Bartholomew Spain D. 11th Feb^y 1822 Aged 42
 Also Mary Wife of the Above D. 5th March 1862 Ag^d 76
 When in the Solemn hour of Death
 I Waited thy decree
 This was the Prayer of my last breath
 O Lord remember me.

Hannah Daughter of Bartholomew & Elizabeth Spain
 D. 25th November 1811 Aged 25.

Richard Son of Bartholomew & Elizabeth Spain
 Died 21st September 1811 Aged 28.

Frances Daughter of Bartholomew & Elizabeth Spain
D. 21st February 1806 Aged 18.

Bartholomew Spain D. 15th June 1813 Aged 68.
Also Elizabeth Wife of the Above D. 12 May 1817. Ag. 67.

H. 1701.

T. H 1724.

R. H. 1708.

K. H. 1728.

(Mr. Sharp's Vault flat stone.)

John Pott D. 24th January 1805, Aged 60
Also 4 Children of the Above who D. in their Infancy
Harriet Manger Pott Daughter of the Above
D. 13th August 1814 Aged 22
Elizabeth Pott, Relict of the Above, D. 29th Feb^y 1832
Aged 85.

Ann Wife of John Pott D. 14th May 1771 Aged 64
Also the Above John Pott D. 7 May 1775 Aged 60.

Mary Wife of John Woodruff D. 10th Sep^r 1727 Aged 57
John Woodruff D. 4th June 1737 Aged 71
Also 2 Children who D. in their Infancy.

Gibeon Son of Thomas and Susan Rammell
D. 1st August 1724 Aged 15.

MEMORIALS OF EASTRY.

Sufan Wife of Thomas Rammell D. 12th May
1749 Aged 74.

Thomas Rammell D. 13th March 1725 Aged 52.

Lydia Wife of Edward Emanuel Keble
Born 6th Nov^r 1779 D. 18th May 1859.
Also the Above named Edward Emanuel Keble
late of Sandwich D. 3rd March 1867 Aged 83
Ann Relict of Edward Keble D. 14 May
1773 Aged 47.

Thomas Keble D. 14th February 1793 Aged 44
Martha Wife of the Above D. 15th Sep^r 1785 Aged 32
Also 2 Sons Edward & George who D. in their Infancy
Harriet Daughter of the Above D. 11th March 1809 Aged 30.

Sarah Wife of John Hammond D. Nov^r 1st 1821 Aged 86.

Robert Simmons D. Jan^y 22nd 1809, Aged 84
Mary Wife of the Above D. October 29th 1809. Aged 84.

Joyce Wife of Samuel Fells D. Jan^y 23^d 1807 Aged 66
Also the Above named Samuel Fells D. August 13th
1807 Aged 66.

MEMORIALS OF EASTRY.

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William Moat D. Feb^y 19th 1814 Aged 92
Elizabeth Wife of the Above D. June 25th 1813 Aged 84
Alfo Richard Son of the Above D. April 8th 1826 A. 75
Sarah Wife of W^m. Drayson and Daughter of the
Above Will^m. & Elizth. Moat, D. Aug^t. 10th 1853 Aged 85.

Margaret Wife of Thomas Hart of the City of
Canterbury, Wine Merchant. D. 5th Dec^r 1813, Aged 53.

Joseph Belfey D. 10th October 1801 Aged 72
Sarah Belfey, his Wife D. 20th May 1806 Aged 68.

William Thomas Wood D. 21st Dec^r 1786 Aged 23
Alfo 2 Sons Joseph and Thomas.

Joseph Belfey D. June 9th 1789 Aged 18.

Mary Wellard D. 13 Nov^r 1808 Aged 64.

Elizabeth Wife of William Drayson D. June 13th 1816 Aged 57 Alfo their
Son Thomas D. Oct^r 18th 1803 Aged 1 Year.

Frances Wife of William Cooke D. 11th October 1818 Aged 40. Alfo John Hall,
Father of the Above D. 19th April 1820 Aged 60.
Alfo Sarah Wife of the Above D. 7th May 1836 Aged 77.

MEMORIALS OF EASTRY.

Christophor Hall D. 4th August 1762 Aged 77
 Ann Wife of the Above D. 3rd May 1765 Aged 78.

S. R. Died 7th April 1825 Aged 9 Months.

(Mr. Rae's Vault railed round.)

Sufanna Wife of Thomas Bushell, & Daughter of Henry & Pleasant Bushell D.
 2nd February 1838 Aged 22.

Just as the blast cuts off the blooming flower
 She here reclines by Deaths resistless power
 Learn reader here and with it onward pass
 This lesson (hard to learn) all flesh is grass.

Henry Bushell D. 24th April 1835 Aged 69
 Also Pleasant Wife of the Above D. April 19th 1846 Aged 65
 Also Mary Daughter of the Above named
 D. 22nd October 1850 Aged 31.

John Ferrier D. Feb^y 15th 1847 Aged 66
 George Second Son of the Above D. 11th April 1829 Infant
 Also Emma Jane & Caroline, Twin Daughters
 of the Above D. in their Infancy.

Maria Wife of William Famaris, D. 10th March 1842 Aged 62. Also the
 Above named William Famaris D. 26th April 1867 Aged 89.

(Tomb railed round.)

Richard Singleton B. 9th Jan^y 1799 D. 11th April 1840.

(Tomb railed round.)

John Allen Will^m. Wade Esq. Died
19th September 1851 Aged 39.

Elizabeth Wife of James Leake D. Jan^y 27th
1814 Aged 52.

John Wilfon D. December 30th 1840 Aged 52
Maria Daughter of the Above D. Jan^y 13th 1832 Ag. 7 Months
John Son of the Above D. August 5th 1841 Aged 18 Y^{rs}.

Robert Netherfole D. 6th May 1770 Aged 66
Mary Netherfole Wife of the Above D. 9th Sept^r
1771 Aged 63, John Netherfole Son of the Above
D. 14th June 1767 Aged 24.

Edward Page D. 28th December 1861 Aged 59
Also 2 Children of the Above
George D. 22nd March 1837 Aged 7 Y^r
Mary Ann, D. 9th Feb^y 1838 Aged 4 Y^r.

(Tomb.)

Margaret Daughter of Saphire Paramor
Died 18th July 1721 Aged 74.

MEMORIALS OF EASTRY.

(Tomb.)

Saphire Paramor of Statenborough in this Parish, Gent.
Died September 27th 1693 Aged 77.

(Tomb.)

Joshua Paramor of Statenborough in this Parish
D. June 4th 1705 Aged 66 Also Mary Wife of the
Above D. Dec^r 4th 1727 Aged 70. Margaret Paramor
Daughter of the Above D. March 38th 1764 Aged 67.

Eliza Wife of Richard Harvey, Gent, and
Daughter of Mr. Saphire Paramor D. 6th August 1688 Ag. 35.

Thomas Harvey, eldest Son of Captain Richard Harvey
Died 30th October 1696 Aged 19.
Wisdom and Innocency Both were joyn'd
And both in blooming Youth had fully form'd his Mind
When he to God his spotless Soul resign'd.
He saw A tempting world with sin draw nigh
And fearing more to live than Criminals to Dye
He timely chose a blest Eternity.

Thomas Kite D. 22nd December 1795 Aged 36
Also Thomas Kite Son of the Above D. March 18th 1796 Aged 6 Y^{rs}
And 2 Children who Died in their Infancy
Also Mrs. Sarah Kite Wife of the Above
Died 14th September 1826 Aged 64.

Arthur Son of Thomas & Mary Sutton D. May 28th 1835 Aged 5 Years Also
 Hester Daughter of the Above D. Dec^r 11th 1841 Aged 13. Also Harriett
 Daughter of the Above D. April 6th 1842 Aged 23.

Mary Wife of Mr. Thomas Sutton of Sandwich
 D. 7th May 1850 Aged 58. Also the Above named
 Mr. Thomas Sutton D. 4th October 1866 Aged 71.

John Wood D. 20th October 1824 Aged 36.

(Tomb railed round.)

Jane Wife of Ephraim Prior D. March 29th 1849 Aged 28.

All you that come my grave to see
 Remember Death will conquer thee
 As you are now so once was I
 Therefore I pray prepare to Die.

Edward Fagg D. December 8th 1851 Aged 38.

He left surviving Amy his Wife.
 Farewell farewell yet not a long adieu
 For I if faithful soon may be with you
 In bliffful regions where no sin no pain
 Nor parting pangs shall funder us again.

Mary Jane Hoile D. 4th Feb^r 1850 Aged 31

Also Sarah Strotten Mother of the Above
 D. 27th Dec^r 1851 Aged 67.

James Standen D. 1st April 1860 Aged 74

Ann Daughter of the Above D. 30th March 1826 Ag. 4 Y^{rs} & 6 Months.

Sarah Wife of Henry Standen Son of the Above
 D. 19th February 1862 Aged 38.

MEMORIALS OF EASTRY.

William Nower D. 18th Jan^y 1858 Aged 61.
 Ann Nower Wife of the Above D. 9th April
 1858 Aged 58.

Hannah Wife of Francis Hopper. D. Sep^r 13th 1856 Ag 27.

John Farrier D. 13th Feb^y 1858 Aged 77.

Henry Kittams D. 5th Sep^r 1855 Aged 53.

Ann Wife of John Setterfield D. 30th Jan^y 1861 Aged 66
 When in the Solemn hour of Death
 I waited thy decree
 This was the Prayer of my last breath
 O Lord remember me.

Sufannah Wife of Thomas Young D. Dec^r 8th 1862 Ag^d 56
 Affliction fore long time she bore
 With pain she was opprest
 Till God did please to give her ease
 And take her Soul to rest.

(Tomb railed round.)

Sarah only Daughter of John & Sufannah
 Bowes, Born 30th May 1830, D. 18th Feb^y 1853
 Also John Bowes Father of the Above named
 Sarah, Born 28th Jan^y 1792 D. 4th Dec^r 1865.

(Tomb.)

Thomafine Fanny Wife of John Bridges
 Kenrick D. 22nd Feb^y 1859.
 Clara Florence their Daughter D. 7 May 1859 Aged 7.

Cranmer Kenrick Born 19th Jan^y 1849, D. 11th July 1860.

William Horton D. 19th Feb^y 1867 Aged 38
Alfo Ellen, Agnes, and Lizzie Daughters of the
Above who Died in their Infancy.

(Tomb.)

Agnes Daughter of William and Mary
Boteler Died October 8th 1857 Aged 57.

Eliz : Corney Romanis, D. 26 Aug^t 1855 Aged 41.

Elizabeth Barbara Wyver D. 23rd Jan^y 1862 Aged 62.

(Tomb railed round.)

Henry Upton D. 4th August 1850 Aged 64.
Henry Matson Son of Henry & Mary Upton,
Died 26th Feb^y 1860 Aged 33.
Mary Upton D. 1st Nov^r 1863 Aged 70.

(Marble slab railed round.)

Elizabeth Wife of Captain George Hilton R.N. and Daughter of Henry Wife
Harvey, of Hearnden, Born in Sandwich 2nd October 1792 Died in Canterbury
25th Feb^y 1819 Buried in Eastry Church. Alfo Eliza the only Child of the
Above Born in Canterbury 15th May 1817, Died in Brussels 26th July 1856.
Buried beneath this Tablet.

(Flat stone railed round.)

Margaret Ann Maria Wife of Robert Gordon Duglafs Esq. Lieut. R.N.
Daughter of Henry Wife Harvey of Middle Deal. Died 17th May 1858,
Aged 28.

MEMORIALS OF EASTRY.

(Tomb.)

Sarah Daughter of William Fuller
Boteler and Charlotte his Wife D. 19th May 1857 Ag 42.

(Tomb.)

William Boteler Born October 23rd 1810
Died July 6th 1867.

Olliff Julia Wyborn. D. 15th April 1864 Aged 9 Y^{rs}.

(Marble Tomb.)

Stacey Grimaldi was born Oct^r 18th 1790, in the Parish of St. James London.
And died March 28th 1863. At Hernden House Eastry, leaving A Widow,
Their Six Sons and three Daughters.

“Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord”

To the beloved and Honoured Memory of Stacey Grimaldi Esq. F.S.A. of Maize Hill, Greenwich, Kent, Third in lineal Descent from Alexander Marquefs Grimaldi of Genoa, Who settled in England A.D. 1683. Stacey Beaufort Grimaldi Eldest Son of the above, Born in York St. London 30th September 1826, Died in Otago New Zealand unmarried 23rd Oct^r 1866.

Mary Elizabeth, Wife of Henry Famaris of Wells Farm in this Parish D.
1st Dec^r 1855 Ag^d 25.

Also Elizabeth Daughter of the Above died in her Infancy.

Jane Martha Daughter of Mark and Mary Kingfland D. 9th August 1853
Aged 18 Y^{rs}.

Mark Kingfland late of Wells Farm in this Parish D. 1st March 1853 Aged 54. Also Mary Wife of the Above D. 18th April 1852 Aged 43 Y^{rs} Left Surviving 7 Children Viz Mark William, Mary Elizabeth, William Thomas, Jane Martha, Court, Emily, & James.

William Charles Monlas Courtney born May 8th 1865 : d. April 29th 1869.
“Perfected for ever.”

MEMORIALS OF EASTRY.

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Arthur-Mand, Carus-Wilson Born March 16th
1857 Died October 15th 1859.
"He shall gather the Lambs with his Arms."

Mary Wife of James Buddle, D. July 17th
1850. Aged 45. Leaving 3 Sons & 3 Daughters
She was a good and tender Mother
A true and faithful Wife.
Also Susannah Daughter of the Above
D. Sep^r 24th 1852 Aged 22 Y^{rs}.
Also James Husband of the Above D. Oct 6th
1864 Aged 75.

(Tomb railed round.)

Commander Charles Hougham Baker R.N.
late of this Parish D. 29th March 1854 Ag^d 42
much Beloved and respected.
The Lord gave & the Lord hath taken away
Blessed be the name of the Lord.

Richard Deveson D. 12th August 1864 Aged 64.

Phineas Gilham 20th Feb^y 1850 Aged 52 Y^{rs}.
Also Mary Gilham Wife of the Above D. 20th September 1868 Aged 75.
"Blessed are the Dead which die in the Lord."

(Tomb railed round.)

Here lieth the Mortal remains of the late
Rev. Ralph Drake Backhouse, M.A.
12 Years Vicar of Eastry with Worth
And 29 Years A Zealous Minister of God's Word
Born 6th January 1801, Died 24th Dec^r 1853.
"And their Works do follow them."

MEMORIALS OF EASTRY.

7 MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD,

*(From the Boteler MSS.)*1st.

At the Northside of the Church in the angle formed by the Chancel.

Virtus post funera vivit

Here lieth buried Margaret the eldest Daughter of Joshua and Sufan Paramore,
and Wife to Bartholomew Fletcher of Kent Gent. She was born August 21st
1614 married September 18th 1632, and Died July 10th 1633.

Sir Transit Gloria Mundi

a Jewel rare

In Earth its place

shall appeare

(When Graves be open'd

Day of doome)

Earre to surpasse

of this tombe

Strive then Spectator

To views so riche or rare a diamond.

2nd.

Here lyeth entomb'd the Body of Ann Bonner, late Wife of W^m. Bonner of
Lee, in Essex Mariner, by whom she had Issue one Daughter. She was the
Daughter of Joshua and Sufan Paramor of Estry in Est Kent She drew her first
Breth April 26th in the Year 1625 and drew her last Breth the 4th of May in the
Year 1644

To Mourn or joy I stand in equal plight

Thy Loffe deere friend to mourning doth invite

Thy Loffe oh no my Loffe of such a Friend

Must needs cost teares but yet thy happie end

Made friends at thy death both glad and forry

Sad to recount their Loffe glad for thy glory.

3rd.

Here lieth interred the Body of Sam^l. Paramor Gent. who departed this life y^e
22nd of April 1679 Aged 29 Years

The Memory of the Just is blessed. Prov :

Look envious Eyes & see what's done

Low here is writ upon this Stone

An Epitaph which doth present

A line or two of discontent

For here doth lie of natures Store

A young Man and a Paramour
Lord this is thy most blest decree
To bring us one by one to thee.

4th.

Here lyeth the Body of Margaret the Wife of Saphyr Paramor of Statenborough Gent, who departed this life the 23rd of August 1679 Aged 60 Years.

5th.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Saphire Paramor of Statenborough Gent. He was buried 27 Sep^r A.D. 1693 Aged 77 Years
Waiting for the Refurrection of the Just.

6th.

Here lieth interred the Body of Joshua Paramor of Statenborough in this Parish Gent. who departed this life June 4th A.D. 1705 Aged 66 Years.
Leaving Issue 3 Sons & 4 Daughters, by Mary his Wife Daughter of Mr. Ralph Philpott of Word.
Also Mary the Wife of the aforefaid Joshua Paramor died Dec^r 4th 1727 Aged 70 Years. Also Margaret Daughter of the abovefaid Joshua & Mary died March 31st 1764 Aged 67 Years.

7th.

Here lieth interred the Body of Marg^t. y^e Daughter of Saphir Paramor of this Parish Gent, who departed this life the 18th of July A.D. 1721 Aged 74 Years.

On an altar Monument near the middle of the Churchyard on the North West side of the foot-path.

Here lieth the Bodies of Thomas Fawlchner, and William Fawlchner, Which Thomas dyed 22nd day of Aprill 16 William dyed y^e of October 1616.

(The Inscription is almost obliterated) Eastry Register ;

Burials 28 April 1610 Thomas Fawlchner Paterfamilias 11 Oc^r 1616
W^m. Fawlchner Pat.

MEMORIALS OF EASTRY.

Richard Prett Died Dec^r 20th 1749. Aged 50.

Jane his Wife Died 2nd Oct^r 1753. Aged 56.

Death is the fate of all you see
And will ere long your Portion be.
Happy are they in Christ that die
To live with him eternally.

William Parker died 5 Feb^y 1782. Aged 86

Elizabeth his Wife died 11th April 1778 Aged 86.

Ann Barton ;

Wife of James Beal,

Born 22nd August 1806,

Died 6th April, 1855.

Also

Sufannah Philpott,

Wife of Alfred T. Wright,

And Daughter of the above

D. 12th Jan^y.

1869, Aged 23.

Mary Beal.

D. March 4th 1857,

Aged 76 Years.

Joseph Patten Baker,

Born 26th July, 1813,

Died 11th Nov^r. 1869.

. . . . From the ruined shrine he slept,
And in the moon athwart the place of tombs,
Where lay the mighty bones of ancient men,
Old knights, and over them the sea wind sang
Shrill, chill, with flakes of foam

MORT D'ARTHUR.

My attention has been called by the Rev. W. S. Shaw, to some inscriptions and monuments *not now discoverable*, which were communicated in 1790 to *Parsons' Monuments of Kent*, by the Rev. Montague Pennington. They were as follows :—

“ I. On a flat stone partly within the [altar] rails, which are so placed over it that part of the inscription is illegible, is—

Hic jacet quod fuit mortale Richardi Foggi arm. qui ex uxore XIV liberorum pater fuit, etc. Obiit æt. 74. 1580.

“ II. On the wall south of the table, on a brass plate about 20 inches square in perfect preservation, are the effigies of a man and woman kneeling with uplifted hands, behind him the son, behind her three daughters in same attitude. The son has a sword by his side. Beneath the figures is this inscription: Posuit Richardo Fogg armigero, viro suo amantissimo charissimoque benigne de suis, benignissime de pauperibus, bene de omnibus merito, uxor Anna hoc grati animi monumentum * * * * * Vixit et ascendit quinquagenarius astra, nunc anima cœlos contigit ante fide. Tres natæ, natusque unus post fata superstes virtutes patrias quas imitentur habent.

Arms above the figures. Party per pale baron and femme 1st On a fess between three annulets as many mullets pierced. 2nd, quarterly — in the sinister quarter a crescent, over all a bend vairy.

“ III. A flatstone without the [altar] rails to the memory of Jane daughter of R. Kingsford rector of Upminster in Essex and Jane his wife daughter of Richd. Fogge late of this Parish Esquire She married Edward Jacob of Canterbury surgeon, and left issue 8 children. Ob. March 16. 1719. ætat. 33.

“ IV. Also the said Edward Jacob and Mary, daughter of John Chelker of New Romney gent., his 2nd wife: he died Feb. 9, 1756, aged 76, she Oct. 10th, 1727, aged 33.

“ V. In the body of the Church: Here lieth Ralph Smith junior of Tilmanstone who died Aug. 16, 1655.

“ VI. Here lieth the body of Ralph Smith of Eastry who died June 11th, 1664.

“ VII. Ralph Smith of Thornton, Sep. 16 —.

“ VIII. On the side of the chancel a handsome mural monument to M. Hatton, Esqre., of Dane Court in this parish, Aug. 1, 1776.

Arms. Party per pale. Azure a chevron between 3 garbs or, for Hatton. 2nd gules three lilies proper coupé, for Lilly. On a wreath of the colours a hind at gaze or.

“ IX. Another on same side with fluted pillars. Thomas Michael Turney, late Student of Brasenose. 1st Feb. 1770, aged 19.”

In the Chancel East Window were these arms in different compartments :—

- " 1. (The base broken) in chief azure 3 lions rampant or.
 " 2. Gules a cross argent.
 " 3. Azure three bendlets argent. The escutcheon imperfect. In the other chancel windows are several figures much defaced."
-

Whilst these pages have been passing through the press, a handsome Latin Cross has been erected over the Rae Vault, standing on three steps, the highest of which bears the following inscriptions cut on its several faces, viz:—

On the West face—

"In memory of
 James Rae
 Of Douglas Ayrshire, N.B.
 and of Walton House, Easry.
 Died February 28th, 1843,
 Aged 49 years."

On the South face—

"In Memory of
 Katherine Mary
 Second daughter of James Rae
 and Elizabeth Sophia his wife.
 Died November 8th, 1842
 Aged Eleven years."

On the East face—

"In Memory of
 Rosa Margaret
 Wife of the Revd. J. R. Holmes,
 Rector of Blo-Norton, Norfolk,
 Youngest daughter of James Rae.
 Died November 7th, 1869.
 Aged 32 years."

On the North face—

"In Memory of
 Mary
 Widow of William Gordon,
 of Glenlivet, Banffshire, N.B.
 only daughter of Thomas Jemmitt
 of Borham Wood, Herts.
 Died July 16th, 1854
 Aged 89 years."

The Tower and Bells.

CHAP. V.

*"What music is there that compared may be
With well-tuned bells' enchanting melody?
Breaking with their sweet sounds the willing air,
They in the listening ear the soul ensnare."*

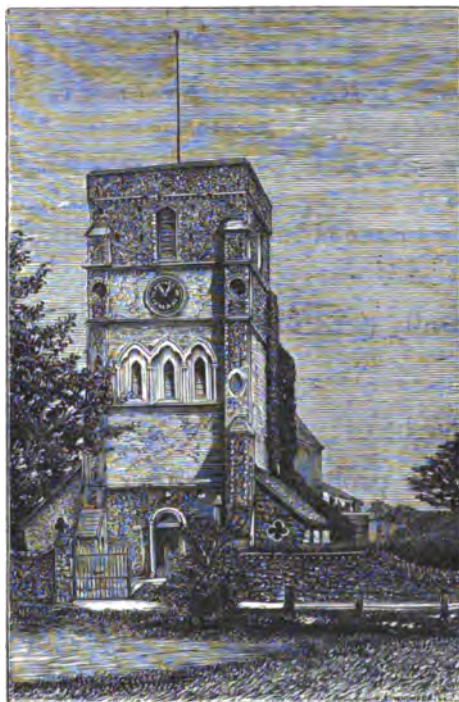
LINES INSCRIBED IN THE BELFRY OF S. PETER'S CHURCH, SHAFTESBURY.

HAVING carefully examined the Church, let us now ascend THE TOWER.

We shall not go far before we come on the left to a door-way, long since blocked up, which probably led either to the triforium, or to the outside of the roof of the nave, of an earlier church. A few steps more bring us to the *Ringling chamber*, where the ringers usually assemble on Tuesday (formerly Thursday) nights to practise, and where hangs a copy of the Rules of the Eaftry ringers, given hereafter. Immediately above this is the *Clock chamber*, which contains "the works" of a very good and serviceable eight-day clock by Messrs. More & Son, Clerkenwell, given to the parish by R. Springett Harvey, Esqre., in the year 1853; at which time Mr. Harvey also gave a telescope for the use of the clerk, or other person appointed to wind up the clock, in order that he might notice the exact time at which the *time ball* falls at Deal

and regulate the clock thereby. *Local time, which is still kept at Eastry*, is 5 minutes faster than Greenwich time. But, had our parish been to the *West* of Greenwich instead of to the East of it, the probability is that "*railway time*" would have been adopted long ago. In this chamber is kept the parish flag—a large S. George's ensign, purchased in 1869, out of part of the proceeds of Penny Readings.

A few steps more bring us to the *Bell chamber*, which, however, we had better pass by for the present, and hasten to the top of the Tower. Arrived



here we find the whole village, as it were, mapped out at our feet ; whilst on a clear day a very fine distant view may be obtained, embracing portions of the towns of Sandwich, Ramsgate, and Deal—Ramsgate Harbour, the Goodwin Sands, Walmer Castle, Walderhare Tower, Goodnestone, Knowlton, and Walderhare Parks, the grounds of Bettefanger and of Updown House, and the Tower or other portions of 17 or 18 parish churches,

including those of Ash; Staple; Woodnesborough; Minster; S. Clements, and S. Peter's, Sandwich; S. Lawrence, Thanet; S. George's, and Holy Trinity, Ramsgate; S. Andrew's, Deal; Upper Deal; Shoulden; Word; Great Mongeham; Tilmanstone; and some others.

The view is so good on a clear summer's day, when the sun is not too hot (for then there would probably be a considerable haze), that I think any of my readers who should be induced to venture to the top of the Tower would readily confess that they were amply repaid for all the toil and trouble of the ascent.

Carefully locking the door at the top of the Tower, let us now descend a few steps to the Bell chamber, and take a peep at the Bells. At present the Eastry peal consists of *five* Bells. And the probability is that the Church has possessed this same number for at least the last hundred and fifty years—the more recent dates upon some of the Bells, being merely the dates of re-casting. Mr. Boteler, in his MSS., speaks of the Eastry Bells as being “wretchedly unmusical” even in his day, and as time went on they probably did not much improve. At length, however, in the year 1864, through the exertions of Lieut.-Col. Rae, who is himself an amateur ringer, and takes a warm interest in the bells and bellringing, they were tuned and put into a state of thorough repair by Messrs. Mears & Son.

The following are the mottoes embossed upon the several Bells, together with their respective weights:—

1st. “Robert mot made me 1584.” Weighs 7 cwt.

2nd. “Johannes Clarke hanc fecit Campanam 1609.” Weighs 8 cwt.

WILLIAM IDLEY & THOMAS WHITFYLDE CHVRCHWARDENS.”

3rd. “HENRY WILTNER MADE ME 1629.” Weighs 10½ cwt.

4th. “MR. RAMELL CHURCHWARDEN RICHARD PHELPS MADE ME 1734.” Weighs 14 cwt.

5th. “THOMAS KITE WILLIAM FILPOT CHURCH WARDENS ROBERT CATLIN FECIT 1740.” Weighs 18 cwt.

Mot flourished in London from 1570 to 1603, and died in White-chapel. *Clarke* was a Chertsey founder. His lettering is similar to that of the Eldridges, of Chertsey. *Henry Wilnar* was a Kentish founder. His foundry was at Borden, near Faversham, and the father and son flourished from 1600 to 1670. *Richard Phelps* belonged to the White-chapel Foundry—the present firm of Mears and Stainback—and died in 1738. *Catlin* belonged to the Reading Foundry.

From very early times Bells have been used for the purpose of calling the faithful to the services of the church, of assembling the clergy, of lamenting the dead, and of honouring festivals.

And to the man whose soul is capable of appreciating the grand music of good bells, there is something indescribably thrilling in the deep sonorous voice of the tenor or great bell, as its solemn tones of sadness, or of warning, come through “the listening air!” Whilst the joyous abandon with which a merry peal bursts forth is perfectly infectious.

Of all nations the Russians have, perhaps, the keenest appreciation of good bells (see C. Piazzzi Smyth’s *Three Cities in Russia*), yet, strange to say neither with them, nor elsewhere on the Continent where they have fine bells, are they rung in a peal, but one bell rings at one time, another at another, without method, so that the only effect to a stranger is a perpetual tinkling! Ringing in peals—and especially change ringing—seems almost entirely peculiar to this country, and some writers have even gone so far as to attribute the title “merrie England” to this national custom.

In the olden times a day never passed without the bell being rung once or twice, and persons very frequently left money or goods by will to pay for the bell being so rung. Thus there was the matins or early morning bell, to call the people together for common prayer before going forth to their work and to their labour. And this custom is still retained in many parishes, even

where the original purpose and intention of it has been lost sight of and forgotten. Again, there was the Bell for Evensong; and later on the Curfew Bell, warning people to put out all lights and fires for the night. A precaution most necessary when the cottage and the hall were alike mostly built of wood and thatched with straw. This custom is said to have been first *instituted* by William the Norman, but probably the true explanation is, that he made *obligatory* that which, there seems good reason for supposing, was practised even before his time in the convents of the north.

The ancient and goodly custom of ringing the Curfew Bell, at 8 o'clock every evening, continued in our own parish till the year 1824, when unhappily it was suffered to fall into disuse, and the annual payment of 18s. heretofore made to the sexton "for ringing the eight o'clock bell" was discontinued.

Again, on Sundays and holy days, at the celebration of the Holy Eucharist, when the priest came to the words, *Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus, Dominus Deus Sabaoth* (Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Hosts), a bell was rung, called the *Sanctus* or *Saunce Bell*, from the fact of its being rung at the time those words were uttered.

At the Reformation of the English Church this custom was discontinued, and instead thereof a bell was rung after the Nicene Creed and before the sermon, to summon the people to hear the Word of God preached and explained to them. This custom is now rarely met with; but the writer remembers, as a boy going into a country church in Somersetshire, among the Mendips, where this *Sermon Bell* was still retained and had in use. The rope hung down in the body of the church—for the bell itself was not hung in the Tower, but probably just over the chancel arch—and the clerk left his desk and tolled it for a few minutes before the psalm was sung which preceded the

fermon. This is the only instance of the use of the *Sermon Bell* in a parish church, which I remember to have met with, though possibly other instances may occur to some of my readers. Again—when any man was grievously sick and nigh unto death, it was anciently the custom to ring a bell called *the Passing Bell*, to intimate to the neighbours that his spirit was passing out of this world, and to stir them up to pray for the soul of their brother that, if it pleased God, his end might be peaceful and without pain, and that he might be numbered with Christ's saints in glory everlasting. And by the way in which the bell was tolled the people could learn the sex, and in some parishes the age also, of the person thus *passing* away. Then immediately the breath had left the body of the sick person, this *Passing Bell* was changed to a *knell*. But nowadays the *real* Passing Bell is forgotten and disused (though the *after-knell* is often improperly called the *passing bell* by some), and the bell is tolled only when the man is dead, and our prayers can no longer avail him in this world. In our own parish, when any person's death is intimated by the tolling of the bell, the sex of the deceased is signified by the bell's being made to strike three times 3 for a man or boy, and three times 2 for a woman or girl. In some parishes a bell is always rung at seven o'clock on Sunday mornings and another at eight o'clock. These were probably to call the people to early celebrations of the Holy Communion. At Eastry the bell is now rung at 9 o'clock only, but formerly, and until within the last few years, it was rung at seven, eight, and nine; whilst in other parishes—though this custom is somewhat rarer—they still keep up the practice of ringing *the Angelus Bell* on Sundays at one o'clock or thereabouts. This bell is so called because the *Angel* Gabriel is said to have saluted the B. V. Mary at that hour with the words, "Hail thou that art highly favoured the Lord is with thee!" This

Angelus Bell was, I find, rung in our own parish until quite recently. On Sundays the bells are *chimed*, and not rung before the services, thus causing less fatigue to the ringers, and enabling them to come to church.

Having thus touched upon the manner and times of ringing the bells, and thinking it may interest some of my readers, and possibly cause the adoption of such-like rules in other parishes, I shall now proceed to give—

“THE RULES AND REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY THE COMPANY OF RINGERS BELONGING TO THE CHURCH OF S. MARY, EASTRY.

The ringers, being officers of the church, shall consist only of Churchmen, parishioners by preference, such as are known for their good character, and as are desirous by their conduct to bring no disrepute upon the office which they fill, or the church to which they belong. The belfry, being part of the church, is to be considered as a place where decorum and propriety are to be strictly observed.

2. The number of the company shall not exceed 12, and it shall be the constant endeavour of the Company to keep up to this number as far as possible. Extra, or “*trial hands*,” may be allowed to the number of four. Any person who may be thought desirable for a “trial hand” shall first be suggested to the vicar and churchwardens for their approval, and then taught his art on the practice nights. He shall then, if able to raise a bell, and to do his work fairly in an ordinary peal, upon the occasion of a vacancy in the number of ringers be elected by a majority to supply the vacant place. No such “trial hand” previous to election shall have any voice in the arrangements, or be subject to the fines hereafter stated, or shall share in the profits of the company, unless when for want of ringers

his aid is required and given on the occasion of a gratuity being received. He shall then take his share. He shall, however, be subject to all the other rules of the company.

The company shall also admit *honorary members* upon an admission fee of 2s. 6d., and an annual payment of £1. 1s. Such honorary members shall not share in the receipts of the company, nor be answerable to the fines, but shall have all the other privileges of members and be subject to all the other regulations.

3. A *foreman* and one vice-foreman (to act in his absence) shall be annually chosen by a majority. It shall be the duty of the foreman to see that all these rules are carried out; to be responsible for order and propriety in the belfry; to give notice to all the ringers on the various ringing occasions, and at the end of the year to place before the company its pecuniary condition.

4. A *treasurer* shall be annually elected by a majority. His duty shall be to keep in a book provided for that purpose all the accounts of the company; to receive the various subscriptions, donations, and fees which may be given from time to time; to register all the fines which lie against each member, and at the end of the year to prepare for the foreman a full statement shewing the apportionment belonging to each.

5. The stated days for *ringing* shall be: Christmas Day, Easter Day, Whitfun Day, Old Year's Eve, New Year's Morning; the Queen's Birthday; on the occasion of the visits of the Archbishop; and at the funeral of any member, when the bells shall be muffled. The time for ringing on other days shall be regulated by the convenience of the ringers and the approval of the vicar and churchwardens.

6. The *practising* time shall be on Thursday evening in each week from 7 to 9. But if a majority choose to fix any other time for practising

in addition to, or in lieu of this, they can do so; all other rules in such case equally holding good.

7. The use of the bells is to be exclusively for ecclesiastical and national purposes, and always subject (as provided by law) to the approval of the vicar.

8. The rates for ringing at weddings, and such like occasions, shall be as follows:—

For one hour, a fee of 10s.

„ two hours „ 20s.

If a higher fee be given, then more time shall be given at the discretion of the Ringers. It shall be the duty of the foreman to take means to ascertain whether parties concerned with the bells to be rung on such occasions, and to acquaint them with the rates of charges. And if the ringers think fit at any time to ring without any arrangement with parties no fee shall be expected.

9. All monies received for the company in the shape of subscriptions, donations, or fees, shall be put down by the treasurer to the common fund. This shall be equally divided amongst all the members at the end of the year, and then each share shall be subjected to deductions in respect of fines, which shall be carried over to the common fund for the next year, or otherwise dealt with as a majority shall think fit.

10. With respect to fines, &c. :—

(1.) A ringer who has absented himself from practising continuously for 3 months (unless it have been on account of sickness) shall have his name struck off the list of the company. He shall be subject to fines up to the time of his leaving, and shall be entitled to such a share of monies as would belong to him up to the time of his last attendance. In

Y

the case of a *bonâ fide* absence from the parish 6 months' law shall be permitted in order to allow for a possible return.

(2.) On occasions of *Ringings* when a fee is given:—

(a.) Every ringer who, after due notice, is absent (unless from sickness) shall forfeit his share of the gratuity.

(b.) If he be absent through sickness he shall receive half a share.

(c.) If he be not in the belfry within 15 minutes of the time of meeting announced by the foreman, he shall forfeit 2*d.*

(d.) If he leave the belfry before all is over, unless the majority give him permission, he shall forfeit 2*d.*

(e.) If the bells be rung more than once in the day, and he be not present on all occasions, he shall forfeit (in respect of the gratuity) proportionately.

(f.) If on ringing occasions a ringer refuse to ring on account of the smallness of the fee offered (unless it be under 10*s.*), and for want of him the 5 bells cannot be rung, he shall forfeit all that would have been given to the company.

(3.) On *Practising Occasions*:—

(a.) Any member who is 15 minutes after time, or is absent altogether (except through sickness), or leaves the belfry before the bells are down (except with permission of the foreman) shall forfeit 1*d.*

(b.) On such occasions no ringing is to commence after 8 P.M., nor to continue after 9 P.M. (except on the night of the old year) on pain of a forfeit of 2*d.* to each ringer.

11. (1.) The bells are to be rung only in the usual and proper mode of ringing.

(2.) No one is to be allowed to touch them except ringers and trial hands.

(3.) No damage is to be done to the bells or to the machinery connected with them. Any one chargeable with this is to be held responsible by the foreman, and to be reported by him to the vicar and churchwardens.

(4.) None but ringers and trial hands are to be allowed in the belfry except with the special permission of the foreman. And it is to be understood that it is a place for work and not for lounging.

12. On occasions of ringing the foreman may provide refreshment to the amount of 1 pint of beer for each man engaged at each time of meeting: the expense of which shall be put down to the common fund. On *practising* occasions the foreman may allow members to supply themselves to a similar extent. No *smoking* is at any time to be allowed in the belfry. Any improper behaviour is to be reproved by the foreman, and if considered necessary, to be charged with a fine not exceeding 2s. 6d., and to be reported to the vicar and churchwardens. Any one guilty of gross misconduct, or open defiance of any of these rules shall by vote of the majority and the sanction of the vicar and churchwardens, be turned out of the company.

13. Any dispute which cannot satisfactorily be arranged by the members of the company shall be referred to the vicar and churchwardens, and their decision shall be considered final.

14. A member who shall be considered by the majority unable to perform his work properly through physical infirmity or other similar cause, shall retire from the company.

15. On the occasion of the election of any fresh member, these rules shall be formally read through to him by the foreman, in the presence of the other members, and such member shall, in a book provided for the purpose, declare in writing his full assent to them.

16. The company shall meet on some day at the close of each year for the annual settlement of their affairs.

17. These rules, which were drawn up by those whose names are appended, and which received the approval of the vicar and churchwardens for the time being, were made the rules of the Eastry Company of Ringers on the 29th of March 1864. If at any time it appears desirable to make additions to them, or alterations in them, such may be done by a vote of the majority and the approval of the vicar and churchwardens.

But ere you enter, yon bold tower survey,

Tall and entire and venerably grey.

* * * *

But ours yet stands, and has its bells renown'd,

For size magnificent and solemn sound.

THE BOROUGH.

The Rectors, Vicars, Chaplains, and Curates.

CHAP. VI.

“ They may rest from their labours, and their works do follow them.” Rev. xiv. 13.

THE following list of clergy, who have at different times had the cure of souls in this parish, is chiefly extracted from the ancient diocesan registers in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth, and the references in the notes are to the several volumes which are lettered with the names of the successive archbishops. There are also in the muniment room of the library very copious and valuable indices to all these registers, compiled by Dr. Ducarel, librarian of Lambeth in the last century. The earliest register in the Lambeth collection—viz., that of Archbishop Peckham—who was advanced to the primacy in A.D. 1278—begins in June A.D. 1279. All the earlier registers are said to have been carried to Rome by Archbishop Kilwardby, the immediate predecessor of Archbishop Peckham, when he resigned the archbishopric on being made Cardinal and Bishop of Portua. I have been informed that these Registers are no longer in the Vatican Library, but are supposed to have been removed to Paris, after the capture of Rome by Napoleon I. During

the occupation of Paris, application was made to the late Duke of Wellington, for their restoration to the Vatican, but without success.

The title "Sir," which occurs occasionally in the following list (and which is = Lat. *dominus*), was commonly employed towards parish priests in olden time, *not* in virtue of their priestly office, but of the degree of B.A. taken at the university. Those who had taken a superior degree were addressed as "Master." The dates in the text are corrected to the new style: the old style remaining in the notes unaltered, as taken from the registers:—

THE RECTORS.

ante A.D. 1280 John Bacon,¹ Presbyter.

1284 Anfelm de Eastria,² Presbyter and Cleric.

1310 Master Robert de Mallynggs,³ Presbyter.

13— William de Scottowe:⁴ died *before* A.D. 1355.

1355 Sir William de Cufynton or Cofyngton:⁴ died *before* 1361.

1361 Sir Stephen de Grauele,⁵ Presbyter.

¹ John Bacon or Bakon (for the name is spelt both ways), priest and rector of the Church of Eastry, was so oppressed by the cares and responsibilities of his cure, that he resigned the rectory 8 Id. April A.D. 1280; but seems to have accepted it again, as he was instituted to it by the archbishop, *with his own ring* (suo annulo), a short time after.—*Reg. Pecham*. f. 48 b.

² *Ibid.* f. 55.

³ *Reg. Winch.* f. 49.

⁴ *Reg. Islep.* f. 270, states that Cufynton was collated to the rectory of Eastry, then vacant by the death of William de Scottowe, his predecessor.

⁵ *Reg. Islep.* f. 287, tells us that Dominus Stephen de Grauele, *presbyter of the parish church of Eastry*, was presented to the rectory of the said church vacant by the death of the last rector William de Cufynton. We find from the deed of endowment of the vicarage, which is dated Aug. A.D. 1367, that the rectory of Eastry was *then* vacant by the cession of the rector, which must have been Stephen de Grauele. Sir Stephen was, therefore, the *last rector* of Eastry.

THE VICARS.

- 1367 Thomas Molot,⁶ Presbyter.
 1370 Sir John Holenden.⁷
 1373 Sir John Clerk:⁸ exchanged with his successor.
 1376 John Kyngs:⁹ exchanged with his successor.
 1377 William Buke,¹⁰ Presbyter.
 Thomas Goldyngton:¹¹ exchanged with his successor.
 1404 Philip Hamon:¹² exchanged with his successor.
 1414 Galfrid Adam:¹² exchanged with his successor.
 1416 John Ruton or Royton:¹³ exchanged with his successor.
 1417 John Putteney:¹⁴ resigned.
 1421 Thomas Newman, B.A.¹⁵

⁶ Molot was of the Convent of Stone, and diocese of Lichfield.—*Reg. Langh.* f. 99 b.

⁷ Holenden was of Tonbrigge (Tunbridge).—*Reg. Whit.* f. 80 b.

⁸ Clerk was of Alwakely.—*Regist. Whit.* f. 93 b.

⁹ On the 8th July, A.D. 1376, John Kyngs, vicar of Brokesbone, dio. London, exchanged with John Clerk, vicar of Eastry.—*Reg. Sudb.* f. 114.

¹⁰ William Buke, Presbyter, chaplain of the perpetual Chantry of the B. Virgin Mary, in the parish church of Herne, exchanged with John Kyng.—*Reg. Sudb.* f. 123 b.

¹¹ On the 1st April, A.D. 1404, Thomas Goldyngton, vicar of Eastry, exchanged with Philip Hamon, vicar of Benynden (Benenden): Goldyngton, must, therefore, have been instituted some time previously, and there seems good reason for supposing that he was the successor of William Buke, though in what year remains unknown.

¹² July 30th, A.D. 1414, Galfrid Adam, rector of ffrenstede (Frinted), exchanged with Philip Hamon.—*Reg. Chich.* f. 60.

¹³ Twenty-second October, A.D. 1416, Galfrid Adam exchanged with John Ruton, rector of Bocton Malherbe (Boughton Malherbe).—*Reg. Chich.* f. 77 b.

¹⁴ On the 15th October, A.D. 1417, John Royton exchanged with John Putteney, vicar of Salhurst, diocese Chichester.—*Reg. Chich.* f. 89 b.

¹⁵ Seventeenth December, A.D. 1421, Thomas Newman, Bachelor of Arts, was collated to the vicarage of Eastry vacant by the resignation of John Putteney, the last vicar.—*Reg. Chich.* f. 128 a.

- 1426 John Water or Watier :¹⁶ died.
 1435 William Watier.¹⁷
 1436 Sir John Barbour.¹⁸
 1437 Thomas Wyles or Wyllys :¹⁹ exchanged with his successor.
 1440 Thomas Lawke.²⁰
 1451 Sir Robert Deaken or Dekyn :¹ exchanged with his
 successor.
 1455 Sir John Craller.²
 in 1479 *Sir William Craller :³ died A.D. 1487.
 1487 *Master Aschowe :³ died A.D. 1507.

 1517 Richard Maister, S.T.B.⁴
 1534 Master Richard Champyon, M.A. :⁵ died A.D. 1542.

¹⁶ Thirty-first Oct., A.D. 1426, John Water, *chaplain*, was collated to the vicarage of Eaftry then vacant.—*Reg. Chich.* f. 165 b.

¹⁷ Nineteenth Oct., A.D. 1435, William Watier was collated to the vicarage of Eaftry vacant by the death of John Watier, last vicar.—*Reg. Chich.* f. 208 b, 209 a.

¹⁸ Sixteenth July, A.D. 1436 John Barbour, *chaplain*, was collated to the vicarage of Eaftry then vacant. *Reg. Chich.* f. 211.

¹⁹ Thirty-first Aug., A.D. 1437, Thomas Wyllys, *chaplain*, was collated to the vicarage of Eaftry.—*Reg. Chich.* f. 217 b.

²⁰ Twenty-eighth April, A.D. 1440, Thomas Wyllys, vicar of Eaftry, exchanged with Thomas Lawke, rector of Bedfelde, dio. Norwich. *Reg. Chich.* f. 223 b.

¹ Fourth February, A.D. 1450, Thomas Deaken, presbyter, was collated to the vicarage of Eaftry.—*Reg. Staff.* f. 108 a.

² Twenty-second April, A.D. 1456, Robert Dekyn, vicar of Eaftry, exchanged with John Craller, rector of Hattleport, dio. Lincoln.—*Reg. Bourch.* f. 60 b.

³ Wills in the Prerogative Court, Canterbury.—*From the Botel. MSS.*

⁴ Twenty-seventh July, A.D. 1517, Richard Maister was collated to the vicarage of Eaftry then vacant by the death of the last incumbent, whose name is wanting.—*Reg. Warh.* f. 363 b.

⁵ Nineteenth April, A.D. 1534, Richard Champyon was collated to the vicarage of Eaftry.—*Reg. Cranm.* f. 355—and as to death *Botel. MSS.*

- 1542 Sir John Orgravar :⁶ still Vicar in A.D. 1551.
 1553 Thomas Sawyer.⁷
 15— Master Robert Hill, M.A. :⁸ resigned.
 1558 John Lawfon.⁹
 1561 *Peter Lymiter :¹⁰ died A.D. 1581.
 1581 John Seller, S.T.P. :¹¹ exchanged with his successor.
 1590 *Samuel Nicols, M.A. : died A.D. 1639.
 1639 Thomas Blechynden.
 1653 *Nicholas Brett*,¹² Minister.
 1661 *John Whifton : died A.D. 1694.
 1695 *Thomas Sherlock, M.A. : died A.D. 1698.
 1698 *Drue Aftly Cressener, M.A. : died A.D. 1746.

⁶ *Reg. Cranm.* f. 389.

⁷ He had the Queen's letters of presentation.—*Hasted.* vol. iv., p. 230.

⁸ In *Reg. Pol.* f. 76, Robert Hill is spoken of as the predecessor of John Lawfon.

⁹ John Lawfon, presbyter, was collated to the vicarage of Eaftry 31st January 1557, o.s.—*Reg. Pol.* f. 76.

¹⁰ The date of Peter's Lymiter's *collation* is from a list of institutions to benefices now in the Public Record Office: his *death* is recorded in the parish register. *Hasted*, vol. iv., p. 230, gives the names of three vicars, here between Lawfon and Seller—viz., "*Walter Herbert*, 1571; *Peter Leniker*, 1574; and *Thomas Lymiter*. . . . obiit. 1582." I am sorry to differ from so eminent an authority, but a careful investigation of the registers at Lambeth, and of other documents, convinces me that he has fallen into error here, and has inserted the names of two men (Walter Herbert and Thomas Lymiter) who never were vicars of Eaftry.

¹¹ *Hasted.* vol. iv., p. 230, gives 1582 as the date of Seller's institution, but *Reg. Grind.*, f. 546 b, states that, on the 13th February, 1580 (o.s.), John Seller, Cleric, M.A., was collated to the vicarage of Eaftry, with the chapel of Worth annexed to the same, vacant by the natural death of *Peter Lymiter*.

¹² Brett's name appears in the parish register of this date (1653), and also in 1654 and 1655. He was probably the intruding minister in the time of the Commonwealth. There was a Thomas Brett, minister of Shoulden, and rector of Bettefanger, who was buried at Shoulden A.D. 1681—he might have been some relation to our Brett.

- 1747 Culpeper Savage, M.A. :¹³ died A.D. 1753.
 1753 Samuel Herring : exchanged with his successor.
 1757 *Richard Harvey, B.A. : died A.D. 1772.
 1772 Richard Harvey, M.A. :¹⁴ died A.D. 1820.
 1821 George Randolph, M.A. : preferred A.D. 1841 : alive in 1870.
 1841 *Ralph Drake Backhouse, M.A. : died A.D. 1853.
 1854 Charles Carus-Wilson, M.A. : preferred A.D. 1867 : alive in 1870.
 1867 William Francis Shaw, M.A.

BRIEF NOTICES OF SOME OF THE RECTORS AND VICARS.

WILLIAM DE CUSYNTON : A.D. 1355—1361. In the time of this rector a dispute arose between the prior and convent of Christ Church, Canterbury, and William de Cusyn-ton, on the one part, and Sir Richard de Monyngham, perpetual vicar of the Church of the B. V. Mary, Sandwich, on the other, with regard to a certain piece of land called Pottokedown (now Puttocksdow-n). The vicar of S. Mary's claimed that this land belonged to his parish, and accordingly seized the tithes of the same. But the prior and convent, in conjunction with the rector of Eastry, brought an action against the vicar of S. Mary's in the Archbishop's Court at Canterbury, when the vicar was cast, and a definitive sentence was pronounced against him A.D. 1356. The land was

¹³ He resigned the vicarage of Sutton Valence on being collated to this vicarage, which by a dispensation he was permitted to hold with Stone in Oxney (*Hasted*).

¹⁴ This R. Harvey was the nephew of his predecessor, and also vicar of S. Laurence, in Thanet, which he resigned in 1793 (*Hasted*).

* The names in the above list which have asterisks are those of the vicars which have been buried here.

declared to be within the parish of Eastry (i.e., within that part of it which now forms the parish of Word), and the vicar was ordered to make restitution of the tythes or their value, as well as to pay all costs. In the sentence pronounced by Master John Euerleye, *auditor causarum Archiepiscopi*, occurs this passage: "*Willelmus de Cufington inductus fuit in corporalem possessionem ecclesie de Estry ante festum assumptionis beate Marie Virginis proximo preteritum.*"* which fixes the time of Cufynton's induction pretty clearly. For, as the sentence was pronounced in Feb. A.D. 1356 (o.s.), and the Feast of the Assumption of our Lady was on the 15th August, A.D. 1356, he must have been inducted some time in the previous spring or summer.

It is very singular to notice what a strange hankering the good people of S. Mary's, Sandwich, seem to have had for the above-mentioned piece of land called Puttocksdow, and how generation after generation they claimed it to be within the boundary of their own parish. As late as A.D. 1676, we find the Rev. Asahel King, vicar, and the parishioners of S. Mary's, assembled in vestry, asserting their right to levy a rate on this land, as part of the parish of S. Mary's, and even voting money for any suit that might be instituted to try the case.†

STEPHEN DE GRAUELE: A.D. 1361—A.D. 1367. From Boys' *History of Sandwich* (vol. i., p. 350), we learn that Stephen de Gravele was instituted to the rectory of S. Peter's, Sandwich, by Archbishop Simon Islip on the vi. Ides of September, A.D. 1350. This, however, he must have resigned some few years afterwards, since in the year A.D. 1361, when he was appointed to the rectory of Eastry, he is described as "Presbyter of the parish Church of Eastry," by which we may perhaps understand

* See *Botel. MSS.*, vol. A.

† From the vestry minute book of S. Mary's, Sandwich, kindly brought under my notice by the Rev. A. M. Chichester, vicar.

that he was one of the chaplains or chantry priests attached to the church.

WILLIAM CRALLER : A.D. 1487. It is often very curious to notice the various and varying ways in which surnames were frequently spelt in former time. The general sound of the name was caught, and expressed in various ways, whilst oftentimes the final syllable was cut off. Thus it happens that Vicar *Craller* was often called *Crall'* or *Craule* : *Aschowe* was pronounced *Asch'* or *Ashe* ; and *Orgravar* became *Orgrav'* or *Orgrave*.

Amongst the wills proved in the Consistory Court of Canterbury, in A.D. 1487 (see Chap. XII hereafter) is that of "*D^m. Will^m. Craller pencionarius Ecclie p^och de Estrye*," who directs that he shall be buried in the chancel of Eastry Church. Now, as he is elsewhere mentioned as being vicar of Eastry in A.D. 1479, he had probably resigned it, on a pension at the time of his death.

THOMAS ASCHOWE : A.D. —A.D. 1507. In the will of the preceeding Sir William Craller, which is dated 14 Mar. 1487, mention is made of "Thos. Ashow" as "ppetual vicar of the said Church" of Eastry. And the will of John Whitefelde of Eastry—which directs that he be buried in the church, and is dated 21st Jany. 1507—mentions "Master Thos. Ashe, vicar of Eastry." Again, the will of Jane Aschowe, of S. Bartholomew's, near Sandwich, in 1524, directs that she be buried in the chancel of Eastry Church, near her deceased uncle, Sir Thomas Aschowe, and that a stone be laid upon her said uncle. All traces of this stone have long since disappeared.

RICHARD CHAMPYON : A.D. 1534—1542. He calls* himself in his will Priest, and Prebendary of Christ Church, Canterbury. He leaves to his especial friend *Dr. Drom*, *S. Augustine's Works* ; to *Dr. Rydlye* the preacher,

* *Botel. MSS.*

. *S. Ambrose*, or some other like work. Also to Dr. Rydlye, the prebendary—afterwards Bp. of London, and Martyr—*Complutens Editio*, otherwise called the *Spanish Byble*, “or such like kynd of old amytie and friendship.” Which two last he appoints supervisors to his will. He died in A.D. 1542, but there is no record of his having been buried here.

JOHN ORGRAVAR or Orgraver immediately succeeded vicar *Champion* in A.D. 1542; though how long his vicarate lasted is slightly uncertain, seeing that his name does not occur after A.D. 1551: we may, however, conclude that he held the benefice till A.D. 1553. But whether he then vacated it by death or otherwise is unknown.

THOMAS SAWYER, whose name occurs in A.D. 1553, had the Queen’s letters of presentation.* This would seem to have arisen from the See of Canterbury being vacant at the time.

PETER LYMITER: A.D. 1561—A.D. 1581. A list of institutions to benefices belonging to the Augmentation Office, and now in the Public Record Office, Fetter Lane, states that Lymiter was collated to this vicarage in the third year of Queen Elizabeth, and we learn the date at which his vicariate ended, from the parish register, which contains the following entry of his burial:—

“1580 Peter Lymiter Vicar of Eastrie.”
ffeb.

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His will was proved in the Consistory Court of Canterbury the 11th Feb. A.D. 1581 (new style). In it he directed that his body should be buried in the Chancel of Eastry Church; but whether there were ever any monument, brass, or stone, erected to his memory I know not: at all events, there is none now in existence.

JOHN SELLER: A.D. 1581—A.D. 1590, appears to be the only doctor

* *Hasted*. vol. iv., p. 230.

on our list for he was S.T.P., or Sanctæ Theologiæ Professor = Doctor of Divinity. Three children were born to him at Eastry—viz., *Anne* in A.D. 1583, another *Elizabeth* in A.D. 1584, and a son *Thomas* in A.D. 1586. He seems to have exchanged this benefice in A.D. 1590 with *Samuel Nicols* for *Little Mongeham*, to which *Nicols* was presented in A.D. 1588.

SAMUEL NICOLS: A.D. 1590—A.D. 1639. On the 16 May A.D. 1588, we find *Samuel Nicols* was presented to the rectory of *Little Mongeham*, and in A.D. 1590 he became vicar of *Eastry*, probably by an exchange with his predecessor. He seems to have been possessed of some freehold property in the parish, for mention is made of some of *his land* as adjoining the glebe, in the Terrier which I have called No. I. The parish registers furnish us with several notices of his family, which tend to throw some light upon his domestic life. Thus, in A.D. 1592, some two years after his collation, we find he had a daughter born to him, who was baptized on the 9th October in that year by the name of *Susan*; and who, on 19th September, A.D. 1609, was united to *Joshua Paramour* in holy matrimony at the early age of 17! But two years before this joyous event—viz., on the 12th April, A.D. 1607, was buried "*Margaret Nicolls, wife of Samuel Nicols.*" And in A.D. 1639 the scene closed, for there was buried in that year, after an incumbency of nearly 50 years,

" febru M^r. Samuell Nicols

21 Vicar of Eastry."

It was during the vicariate of Nicols that the Registers were newly copied out by order of Convocation in A.D. 1598*. Two of the Terriers also—one being the earliest relating to our parish that is extant—were made during his incumbency, and will be found with the others in the *Appendix*.

* For further information respecting this see "*The Registers,*" *post*.

JOHN WHISTON: A.D. 1661—A.D. 1694. We get at the date of Vicar Whiston's appointment to this benefice by the following note in his handwriting, which occurs in our earliest register of burials under the year A.D. 1661: "The wife of John Adams, *yr first that I John Whiston buried after I was Vicar*, May 20." On the 1st Jan^y, 1683, was buried "Mrs. Susan Whiston," probably the wife of our vicar; but whatever the relationship betwixt them, he did not long survive her, for on the 17th October, 1694, his mortal remains were committed to the earth.

THOMAS SHERLOCK, A.D. 1694—A.D. 1698, seems to have been of Corpus C. College, Cambridge, and to have taken his M.A. degree in 1679. Like so many of his predecessors and successors in this parish, he died at his post, and was buried in his own church. Vicar Cressener, in a quaint and amusing entry in the oldest register book, asserts that he was ill-used and badly treated by his people, and that too in such a way as to shorten his life. But may not grief for the loss of Mrs. Mary Sherlock, who was buried here 30 March, A.D. 1697, have contributed in some degree to hasten his end? The following is the brief entry in the register respecting his burial: "Mr. Thomas Sherlock Vick. June 2, A.D. 1698."

DRUE-ASTLY CRESSENER: A.D. 1698—A.D. 1746, was by no means an ordinary man. Endowed with much learning and indomitable energy, he was also blessed with so good a constitution that he was vicar of our parish for well nigh 50 years. His long vicariate, which saw four sovereigns on the throne, stands forth in remarkable contrast to the short incumbencies and rapid succession of our vicars in the early part of the XVth century. He was a member of Pembroke Coll. Oxford, where he graduated in A.D. 1682.

At one time in his life Cressener was apparently on somewhat bad terms with his parishioners, or at least he entertained no very high

opinion of them, as the following singular entry in the oldest register testifies:—"Aftley Cressener Vicar Inducted by y^e Rev^d. Mr. Tho: Mander December 11. 1698 among the Savages of Eastry, who us'd my Good Predecessour almost as Ill as my Self, but Death in a little Time gave him a Happy Deliverance." An entry in the churchwardens' accounts under the year A.D. 1708, may perhaps throw some light—in the absence of all *certain* information on the point—on the cause of the misunderstanding between the vicar and his parishioners. It would appear to have arisen from some dispute about the election of churchwardens: which dispute waxing hot was carried into court, when the parish was defeated, and had to bear the costs of the action.

The following is the entry referred to:—

"1708.

22 Ap^l. p^d. to Mr. Peter Gleane Proctor his Bill on Account of Court and other Charges on the Dispute between Mr. Cressener and the Parishon^r in electing Churchwardens on the 5th Instant, which upon hearing att y^e Court of Canterbury on the 13th Instant before Doctor Rob^t. Wood he ordered that the said Bill should be allowed and paid by the Parishoners [*sic*] 2 8 3 "

Again, in the "Disputmⁿ." of "Mr. Tho: ffullar" as churchwarden for the years 1708 and 1709, occurs the following:—

"Spent att the Visitacon when the Parishon^r mett att Court and had the Dispute about Chusing Churchwardens 2 19 0 "

Vicar Cressener presented to the church a paten, chalice, and handsome flagon of silver, which are still used in the celebration of the Holy Eucharist. There is no inscription either on the paten or chalice, but the flagon has the words "Deo Servatori" deeply graven on the sides within a floriated border, and at the bottom "Eastry 1718." He bequeathed also a sum of money to be laid out in ornamenting the church, which is said by tradition to have been employed in ceiling the chancel.

What other alterations may have taken place at this time it is not easy to say: though there seems good reason for supposing it was about this date that "the 18 stalls for the use of the monks" in ante-Reformation times, which formerly existed in the chancel disappeared. It is much to be wished that these stalls could be restored again to their ancient position in the chancel.

Cressener also left £5 to be distributed amongst the poor of Eastry and £5 for those of Worth. These sums were duly distributed amongst the poor of Eastry and Worth by Vicar Savage on 1st Jan^y, A.D. 1748.

After a life of much activity and of diligent attention to the several duties of his holy office, Cressener at length fell asleep, and was buried on the 27th September, A.D. 1764, in the 82nd year of his age. He was buried in the chancel, where was placed a handsome monument to his memory, which now stands against the wall of the south aisle. An oil portrait of Vicar Cressener in gown and bands—said by tradition to have been an admirable likeness—formerly hung in the vestry of the church. The *canvass* is still in existence (1869), but as the colours are fast crumbling to pieces, and fall off on being touched, its value as a portrait is destroyed beyond all chance of restoration!

GEORGE RANDOLPH, A.D. 1821—A.D. 1841, on coming to the parish found only one service here and one at Worth every Sunday. This he speedily altered for the better by engaging the services of a curate, and having two full services at each church every Lord's day. He also may be regarded as the founder of the National School system in this parish, for he collected a sum of money and built our first National Schools in the year 1840: which buildings have since been pulled down to make way for the present more commodious structure. Again, in the early days of his vicariate, he pulled down the old vicarage house, and rebuilt it—

A A



much to the advantage of his successors. After 20 years' labour in our parish, he was preferred to Coulsdon, in Surrey, A.D. 1841.

But I cannot finish these brief notices of our rectors and vicars without a few words respecting *the last vicar of Eastry cum Worth*.

RALPH DRAKE BACKHOUSE, A.D. 1841—1854, was educated at the Rochester Cathedral School, whence in due time he proceeded to Clare College, Cambridge. In A.D. 1823 he graduated as fifth Junior Optime, and was shortly after elected fellow of his college. In A.D. 1824 he was ordained deacon and licensed to the curacy of Little Chart. He afterwards became curate of Walmer, and upon the death of the incumbent (the Rev. E. Owen), was presented to that benefice by Archbp. Howley, at the request of the parishioners. Here he laboured earnestly for some years, until in A.D. 1841 he was collated to the vicarage of Eastry *cum* Worth by Archbp. Howley. On the removal of the Rev. C. Lane to Wrotham, he was appointed Rural Dean of the Sandwich Deanery. For 23 years he was also the evening lecturer at S. George's Chapel, Deal. During his incumbency the parish church of Eastry was much improved, and those restorations were commenced which have since progressed so successfully, and which, if thoroughly carried out, will make

our church one of the finest in the neighbourhood. In his time also the church was first opened for weekly service during Lent, and an *extra* evening service established on the last Sunday in the month when the Holy Communion is celebrated. He also started the evening schools—introduced an organ in place of violins—greatly improved the singing and chaunting—and, in A.D. 1847, enlarged the churchyard. For some years Mr. Backhouse was chaplain of the Eastry Union, where he was much beloved by the poor and afflicted. He was a good scholar, an able and eloquent preacher, a most zealous and devoted parish priest, and in manner and bearing a thorough Christian gentleman. His performance of three full services every Sunday for many years, and his other varied and heavy duties, at length brought on premature illness, which caused his death on the 24th December, A.D. 1853. He was followed to the grave by a large number of the neighbouring clergy, and his body was interred in the churchyard, in a spot of ground selected by himself, being that on which the archbishop stood when consecrating the portion of land added to the churchyard in A.D. 1847. His death was universally regretted, and he is still affectionately remembered by many in the parish.

THE CHAPLAINS.

In former times there was usually more than one priest attached to each church. The chief being called either rector or vicar, according to the nature of his benefice, and the other priests, either serving under him, in the Mother Church, or in chapelries in distant parts of the parish, as was the case here when the vicar was bound to keep a chaplain for Word, or else occupying a somewhat more independent position as the chaplain of a chantry chapel within the walls of the church. Such chantries being founded for the purpose of having masses said for the repose of the souls

of the founders and their relations. In our own church there were three Chantry chapels—viz., those of the B. Virgin Mary, commonly called “our Lady,” of the Blessed Trinity, and of S. John the Baptist; consequently there must have been many priests attached to the church. These chantry priests were supported by the offerings of the faithful in various ways—e.g., by oblations and obventions, by payments for masses and obits, by bequests and benefactions. And it would appear that the priests belonging to the chantries in Eastry Church had some 18 acres of land in the parish appropriated to their use and support, which were known so late as 1693 by the name of “*the Chantry Lands.*” The following very imperfect list is all that I have been able, as yet, to discover:—

CHAPLAINS AND CHANTRY PRIESTS.

ante A.D. 1361 Stephen de Grauele, presbyter, afterwards rector: in 1391 John FitzRobert, clericus: *ante* 1426 John Watier, chaplain, afterwards vicar: *ante* 1436 John Barbour, chaplain, afterwards vicar: *ante* 1437 Thomas Wyles, chaplain, afterwards vicar: in 1538 William Kene, chaplain.

THE CURATES.

By the term “curate” is now generally understood “the minister whether presbyter or deacon, who is employed under the spiritual rector or vicar, as assistant to him in the same church or else in a chapel of ease within the same parish belonging to the Mother Church.”* Formerly, however, it meant *all* presbyters or deacons who had the *cure* of souls, and in this wide and general sense it is used in the *Book of Common Prayer* when we pray for “all bishops and curates.” In the present case, however, we use the word in its common modern acceptation.

* *Hook's Church Dictionary*, p. 289.

The earlier portion of the subjoined list is necessarily somewhat incomplete.

CURATES IN CHARGE AND ASSISTANT CURATES.

Ante A.D. 1511 H. Patryke,* parish priest of Word: in 1557 Thomas Bennett, clericus ac curatus: 1687 *Parson* Denne: 1743 *Parson* Omer: 1752 Samuel Fenner Warren: 1776 . . . Adkins: 1777 N. Nisbet, and still in 1781: 1783 Thomas Pennington, D.D., and in 1798: 1800 Philip Le Geyt: 1804 Henry Thomson: 1809 Henry Plumptre, rector of Claypole and curate of Eastry: 1817 George Fielding, M.A.: 1821 James Peto, LL.B.: 1837 Edward John Randolph, B.A.: 1840 Frederick Thomas Scott, M.A.: 1840 Henry Mapleton, Junr., B.A.: 1843 John Fuller Spong, B.A.: 1844 James Layton, B.A.: 1845 Wm. Maundy Harvey Elwyn, M.A.: 1847 John Francis Baynham, B.A.: 1854 John Buttanshaw, M.A.: 1860 Thomas Hy. Papillon, B.A.: 1861 Henry Beaufort Grimaldi, B.A.: 1863 John Erskine Campbell-Colquhoun, B.A.: 1865 Gustavus Bofanquet, B.A.: 1867 Valentine Shillito Vickers.

* *Reg. Wareham*, f. 48.

*A good man there was of religioun
That was a poure Persone of a town;
But riche he was of holy thought and werke,
He was also a lerned man, a clerk,
That Christes gospel trewely wolde preche
His parishens devoutly wolde he teche.*

PROLOGUE TO THE CANTERBURY TALES.

The Clerks and Sextons.

CHAP. VII.

"I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness."—PSA. lxxxiv. 10.

IN FORMER times the clerks and sextons were generally such as had taken minor Orders, that is to say Holy Orders below the rank of Subdeacon. And then afterwards the names were retained as the distinguishing titles of these officers of the Church, even when it was no longer customary for them to be ordained by the laying on of the hands of the Bishop.

The word clerk properly meant one well skilled to read and write—a scholar. It was thus commonly applied to the clergy, who were generally able to read and write, in days when these were very rare accomplishments.

The parish clerk is appointed to his office by the vicar: and he may be duly licensed thereto in the Ecclesiastical Courts. In which case the office is a freehold, from which he cannot be removed except for some grave fault, such as immorality or neglect of duty. I have gleaned from the registers—

A LIST OF THE CLERKS.

In A.D. 1573 . . Carrington: 1633 John Carrington: 1653 William Kingland: 16 . . Thomas Wrake: *ante* 1684 Samuel Terry, buried 28 Feb., 1703: 1703 James Keble, to 1724 probably, he was buried 20 Oct., 1738.

In 1725 and 1726 appears this entry in the churchwardens' accounts for those years:—

“Pd. the Widow Walfgrave for clark's wages 15^s.”

1728 Hezekiah Stace, buried 6 Sept., 1745: 1745 William Aynott, buried 30 July 1775, aged 70 years: 1775 Stephen Court; he married Aynott's daughter: 1830 Joseph Bowman.

In the oldest register occur the following entries respecting Kingland:—

“1590 March William Kingland pish Clarke was baptized at Ickham this yeare &c month.”

“The 22nd day of September 1653 William Kingland of Eastry . . . was by the Maior part of the pishioners . . . elected and chosen to be the pish register, &c.”

He took the oaths of his office before Peter Peke, Esqre., on the 23rd of November following, and he signs his name for the last time in the register book under the year 1660.

Further on in the same register is a notice of Wrake's baptism inserted irregularly:—

“Aprill the 12 1635 was Thomas Wrake pish Clarke of this pish baptized.”

Both in the case of Wrake and in that of Kingland there would appear to have been suspicions that they had not been baptized,

which occasioned both these entries. That concerning Kingsland being especially singular, as the sacrament would seem to have been *performed at Ickham*, not that he was brought *here* from another parish for that purpose. A glance at the list of clerks will shew that the duties of their office have not been at all prejudicial to their longevity, at least during the last 120 years. For since the year 1745 up to the present time there have been only three parish clerks!

Mrs. Christian Goddard, of Easry, widow of Oliver Goddard, bequeathed by her will in A.D. 1574, a tenement and garden in Easry



THE CLERK'S HOUSE.

Street, to the churchwardens "to hold to the use of the clerk of Easry for ever, so that the same clerk for the time being do teach and instruct in learning one of the poorest men's children of the parish being a man child from time to time for ever." Further information respecting this house will be found under "*The Schools*" and "*The Parochial Charities*." It is now unfortunately in a sad state of dilapidation, and has been held adversely for many years, as against the churchwardens, by Thomas Young, who was once for a short time schoolmaster, and who has long refused to give up possession of the premises.

THE SEXTONS.

The title *sacristan* or *sexton* was given to that officer of the church who had charge of the holy vessels, plate, vestments, relics, lamps, &c. His duties now-a-days, as well as his responsibilities, are somewhat less than formerly. But he still exercises a general care of the church and churchyard, cleans the church himself or by his deputy, rings the bells, and digs the graves. The sexton is elected by the parishioners, and the office is tenable for life, subject to suspension or removal, for misconduct or immorality, by the ecclesiastical authorities. . The following is a

LIST OF THE SEXTONS.

Ante 1589 James Andrew, "the sexten," buried the 8 July 1589: William Renward, buried 23 Jany., 1644-5: 1645 George Stupell, "householder, the sexton," buried 12 Oct., 1661: 1661 James Stupell, buried, "an ancient man," 9 May, 1711: 1708 John Smith, to Jany., 1719-20: 1720 Nicholas Cook, buried 29 June 1745: 1745 Michael Cock, buried 3 July, 1767: 1767 Stephen Danton, to 1785: 1785 Michael Cock, buried 12 Feb., 1805, aged 67: 1805 James Hudson, buried 14 Jan., 1816, aged 84: 1816 John Moat, buried 24 July, 1867 aged 83: 1834 Richard Moat.

In the Churchwardens' accounts for the year 1785 there is this entry:—

"To expenses at choosing a sexton 6^d."

The sexton thus chosen was *Michael Cock*.

Stephen Danton seems to have left the parish in or about the year 1785, as I can find no mention of his burial either in that or in subsequent years.

Goodman Cock lived in the first of the five houses of Goddard's Charity

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—viz., the one nearest the road, now occupied by Widow Bullock. For the parish seems to have early appropriated this as “the Sexton’s House,” and in the churchwardens’ accounts we find numerous entries of various sums paid, from time to time, for “clay,” “sand,” and “straw,” as well as for “thatching” and “glazing,” for this house.

*What is a church? Our honest Sexton tells
'Tis a tall building, with a Tower and Bells;
Where Priest and Clerk with joint exertion strive
To keep the ardour of their flock alive.*

*These for the living; but when life be fled,
I toll myself the requiem for the dead.—THE BOROUGH.*

The Registers.

CHAP. VIII.

"And I found a Register of the genealogy of them"—NEHEM. vii. 5.

THERE have been various opinions as to the precise period when parish registers were first kept in England [see Burn's *Parish Registers*, p. 4: a very valuable and interesting book well worth reading.] But Dr. Prideaux seems on the whole to be correct when he says in his *Directions to Churchwardens*: "Parish Registers were first ordered by the Lord Vicegerent Cromwell in the 30th year of King Hen. VIII. (A.D. 1538), and from thence all parish registers have their beginning."

Our own registers begin in September, A.D. 1559, the first year of Queen Elizabeth, who issued an injunction in that year for the better keeping of parish registers. The oldest book has the baptisms, burials, and marriages, entered in separate columns on the same page. That portion of it, however, which is prior to 1598 is, like many registers in other parishes, only a *copy* of the older registers: howbeit a *correct* and *reliable* copy, since the entries are attested at the foot of each page by the words *Concordat cum originali*, followed by the signatures of Samuel Nicols [vicar]; Nicholas Squyer, W^m. ffaulkner [churchwardens]. The title-

page of the book explains this copying, and is as follows:—"A reiefter booke for the parish of Eastrie of Marrages, Christennings, and burials begunne in the yeare of o^r. Lord 1559: and now this yeare 1598 newlie written according to a constitutiō made in cōvocatiō begunne att Londō the 25 of October 1597 by the Archbishoppe, Bishoppes and the Clergie of the Province of Canterburie."

For the original constitution referred to in the foregoing extract see Burn's *Parish Registers*, pp. 23, 24. The register is defective in the burials and marriages from 1645 to September 1653: the few that *are* entered, having apparently been put in afterwards from memory.

In other respects, however, few parish registers have been so well kept as our own.

I may here mention that the old register book of Worth, which probably went back to the same period as our own, viz., 1559, was destroyed by one Richard Read, the clerk there, who judging it to be *out of date*, and being a tailor by trade, cut the parchment into slips for measures!

In the year A.D. 1653 an act was passed directing Registrars to be chosen in every parish, to be approved of and sworn by a justice of the peace. [See Burn's *Parish Registers*, p. 29.] The following is the entry in our own register concerning the due appointment of one of these officers for the parish of Eastry: "The 22th day of September 1653 William Kingland of Eastry in the County of Kent was by the Maior part of the pishioners of the said pish elected and chosen to be the pish register of Eastry afore-said for the registring of all marriages, births of children and burials of all sorts of people. And to Act and doe in all things therein according to an Act of Parliament in that case made and provided witnes our hands

"Nicholas Brett minister James Bunce Roger Goulder Saphir Paramor William Vigin Michael Aauften Churchwardens John Aaften his  marke Ri: Harvy.

"I doe approue of the said William Kingland to bee Register of the Parish of Eastry abouesaid according to the election abouesaid. And the said William Kingland hath taken his oath before me, According to the Acte of Parliement in that case made and prouided. Witnes my hand heereunto subscribed this Three & Twenty day of November 1653.—Pet. Peke."

In the year 1666, being the 18th Chas. II., an act was passed directing that no person should be buried in any garment that was not wholly composed of wool under a penalty of five pounds. And subsequently another act was passed in 1678 (30 Chas. II., cap.3) which required every minister to take an affidavit of the relatives of the deceased person, at the time of interment, shewing that the statute had been duly complied with. These acts were framed with a view to the encouragement of the woollen trade: and they were eventually repealed by the 54 George III., cap. 108, sec. 1.

Of course, when a penalty of £5 was attached to the being buried in linen, and the shrouds of all but the very wealthy were made of woollen, it became a mark of distinction to be buried in cloth of the forbidden material, and so we find that the register gives us, from time to time, the names of certain persons who, from family custom, wealth, or other motives, were thus interred.

The following entries are extracted from the Eastry registers, either on account of their singularity, their strange omission of important particulars, or from throwing some light on matters of local interest.

Aug. 20 1562 Jone Bakar a chryfomer daughter of W^m. Bakar buried.

May 11 1563 Jone Cornelius chryfomer the son of John Cornelius gent. buried.

June 3 1564 ffrifwyth Rogers chryfomer buried.

feb. 28 1564 John Wickā son of Tho. Wickā buried.

ffeb. 27. 1566 John Cornelius gent. an householder buried.

Januar. 15. 1567 A certayne stranger whose name was not knowne buried.

ffebr. 4. 1572 Willam Horne the sonne of Thomas Horne of ffelderland
baptised.

Sept. 12. 1575 ffryfwyth Nevinson wife of Thomas Nevinson gent. buried.

Jan. 30. 1575 John Church and Sammell ffreind maryed.

Julie 4. 1577 Sammell Bagen a mayde fervant buried.

Jan. 19. 1577 Robert a fervant of W^m. Richards buried.

July 23. 1577 George Taylorr and Avis Smyth maryed.

deceb. 18. 1579 Holt a poore mā who dyed in John Hatchers barn buried.

Aprill 15. 1581 Richard Mounte a Tyler buried.

noveb. 5. 1582 an old womā not know what she was buried.

ffeb. 21. 1584 ffather ffagge a shepherd buried.

march 16. 1584 the sonne of Markes Whittfeild buried.

Julie 4. 1585 Williā Corell & Godley Peene maryed.

deceb. 21. 1587 Thomas Hauke & Phemina ffynch maryed.

Sept. 26. 1588 a poore wayfayring mā his name & dwelling not known buried.

At the bottom of the page under the year 1590 appears this entry in a later handwriting : March William Kingsland pish Clarke was Baptised at Ickham this yeare & month.

March 24. 1591 a poore Italian whose name was not known buried.

decbr. 6. 1592 John Chandler & Remembrance Wright maryed.

June 27. 1592 martha allen chryfomer buried.

August 6. 1594 Nicholas Squire & Silvester Lowd maryed.

Septeb. 29. 1597 Nayler of S^t. Nicholas in Thanet buried.

Jan. 3. 1598 a flemish child buried.

Jan. 25. 1600 Ofwal Brompton fervant to Mr. Richard Boteler buried.

Oft. 8. 1601 a poore boy found dead in the fields buried.

ffebr. 15. 1601 Peter Clarke paterfamilias buried.

Oft. 1. 1604 John a stranger whose name was not known buried.

maye 2. 1607 Elizabeth Cleeve daughter of S^t. Christopher Cleeve Knight buried.

May 29. 1610 Christiā Pyfing a poor old mayd buried.

Jannar 1. 1611 W^m. Boyes gent. & Sara Sea gent. maryed.

January 26. 1616 Mocket sonne of John Mocket baptised.

ffebr. 1. 1619 Cicilie ffroste virgin buried.

Julie 26. 1621 Georg Gibbō son of George Gibbō chryfor buried.

Aprill the 12. 1635 was Thomas Wrake *piſh Clarke* [these words have been partially erased] of this piſh baptized.

Julie 4. 1635 Margaret Gill an Innocent buried.

deceb. 29. 1635 Sara a mayd ſervant buried.

Jan. 6. 1639 Jeremie Maſterſon & Marie Friend at Wordneſborrow by Licence married.

Jan. 24. 1643 Marke ffreind aged 90 yeeres buried.

In 1645 there are only three entries of *burials*, in 1646 only one, in 1647 there are fix; but, in 1648 none! There are none in 1649, only one in 1650, five in 1651, one in 1652, and none in 1653 up to the time of Kingſland's appointment as "*Parish Register*." This muſt have ariſen from the regiſter being kept ſomewhat careleſſly during the "troublous times"; though, as I have ſaid before, our regiſter may compare on the whole very well with thoſe of other pariſhes.

During all the above-mentioned years the *baptiſms* ſeem to have been entered pretty regularly; but there are no *marriage* entries in 1647, 1648, 1650, 1651, nor in 1653 previous to Kingſland's appointment.

The firſt page of Kingſland's entries is headed as follows: "A regiſter of births and Chriſtnings of children, alſo of Marriages and burials, in the piſh of Eaſtry ſince the Nine and Twentieth day of September in the yeere of our Lord Chriſt One Thouſand Sixe Hundred ffifty and Three, ſetting downe the births of as many as I could be enformed of according to the Act of Parliament in that behalfe lately made and according to my Oath w^h I took wth that proviſo."

From Kingſland's time the baptiſms, marriages, and burials are in diſtinct parts of the book. Before that they were entered in three ſeparate columns in each page.

The following are extracted from the baptiſmal regiſter:

1672 Elizabeth y^e daughter of Thomas Giles & *Angelet* his wife 10th of December.

1673 Vinton Barbor aged about 20 yeares baptised the 26th of March.

1677 of Thomas Tedeman Esq^r & Ann his wife November y^e 11th..

1677 the daughter of Thomas Stacy & Jane his wife November y^e 19th.

These two last are curious as showing how the baptismal name was forgotten to be inserted.

1713 17. May Ann daught^r of a Traveller her name not known.

From the marriage register :—

The dates in the dexter column being those of the publications of banns, and in the finifter of the solemnization of the marriage itself.

1654 July 2. 9. 16 Edward Harnett and Katherine Paramor mar- July 18
ried by Mr. Maior [the Mayor] of Sandwich and
afterward by Mr. Bret.

1655 Mr. Joshua Paramor and Mary Gurney mar-
publications ried by Mr. Maior of Sandwich and afterward April 17
April 1. 8. & 15 by Mr. Bret at Eastry.

The register states that there were no marriages in 1659, 1660, or 1661.

1662 and Ann fforfall both of Thanet Octob: 12

Here the *name* of the *bridegroom* is singularly omitted! And there are many similar omissions either of the Christian name or surname just about this time.

From the register of burials :—

1665 The wife of Samuel Churchman febru : 18.

1667 Stephen Ansell an aged man about 95 yeares April 26.

From Lady-day, 1678, to Lady-day, 1679, there was buried only one person. Indeed, any one carefully examining the register about this period, cannot fail to be struck with the fact that nearly every entry is that of the burial either of “an ancient man,” “an ancient woman,” “a pore old man,” “senex,” “an aged man,” or of “an infant,” “a young child,” “a child.” Thereby shewing most unmistakably the low average of deaths, and the healthiness of our parish.

In this register occurs the singular entry in Mr. Cressener's handwriting already noticed in the sketch of his life.

In 1779, Sept. 25, was buried Thomas Nibbett. Opposite the entry of his burial in the register there are some marks, apparently a sentence in cipher, which I have not been able to make out.

*The year revolves and I again explore
The simple annals of my Parish poor :
What infant members in my flock appear ;
What pairs I bless'd in the departing year ;
And who, of old or young, or nymphs or swains,
Are lost to life its pleasure and its pains.*

THE PARISH REGISTER.

The Schools.

CHAP. IX.

“ Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it.”—PROV. xxii. 6.

IN the year 1574 “ Christian Goddard, of Eastry, widow of Oliver Goddard,” bequeathed to the churchwardens of Eastry and their successors a tenement and garden in Eastry Street “ to hold to the use of the clerk of Eastry for ever, so that the same clerk for the time being do teach and instruct in learning one of the poorest men’s children of the parish, being a man child, from time to time for ever.”

In course of time, however, the schoolmaster was expected to teach *four* children gratis. But this may have arisen in the following way—since in the absence of all certain evidence we are left open to conjecture :—there being no funds left for the necessary repair of the school house, and the clerk himself being unable to bear the expense of keeping it wind and weather tight, the parish would seem to have interposed, and agreed to keep the building in repair on condition of the clerk’s instructing *four* children instead of *one*. This supposition is borne out by the fact that, in the churchwardens’ accounts for 1689, and thenceforward *passim*, occur such entries as the following relating to this house :—

"Paid to Thomas Bigg for ffoure dayes worke the Clarkes house and
 about the Bells o 6 8
 For Lats and Nailes and Rafters about the Clerkes house o 1 6"

And in Mr. Boteler's time [see *Botel. MSS.*, vol. A, p. 64] all remembrance of the original bequest of Mrs. Goddard had apparently died out, whilst yet the clerk's obligation to teach *four* children had been handed down by tradition. Again, in the year 1728, first appears the entry of 12s. 6d. under the head of "Schoolmaster's Salary," which I have traced as far as the year 1805 continuouly. A few years further on we find that this 12s. 6d. was a half yearly payment = £1 5s. a-year. Perhaps the parish may have agreed to give the schoolmaster for the time being this salary, besides keeping the house in repair, in consideration of his teaching three children over and above the one mentioned by Mrs. Goddard in her will.

The school-room in the clerk's house, convenient and well adapted for its purpose as it was once regarded, was, however, doomed to be superseded and fall into disuse.

Through the exertions of the Rev. George Randolph, then vicar, new schools were built in the year 1840, capable of holding 170 children, at a cost of £325, including a grant of £75 from the Canterbury Diocesan Education Society. These schools, which consisted of two rooms, one for girls and one for boys, with a gallery room attached, were built on much about the same site as the present schools; and were formally opened on Tuesday the 29th of September, 1840, in the presence of many of the subscribers, who expressed themselves as highly pleased and gratified with the arrangements of the building.

The rooms of this School were, however, of low pitch, were heated only by a single stove, placed at the angle where the girls' and boys' schools met, and were floored with brick.

Thus as time went on it was felt that these schools were neither sufficiently airy nor warm, comfortable nor commodious. And, therefore, like as the schools of 1840 superseded the old long room in the clerk's house of 1574, so these too in their turn gave place to the present handsome and commodious structure, which combines a picturesque appearance with a thorough adaptation of every part to its particular use.

By the laudable and painstaking efforts of the Revd. Charles Carus-Wilson, then vicar, subscriptions, amounting to upwards of £950, were raised for building new schools; and, on the 5th November, 1859, these schools were opened for the reception of children.



THE NEW SCHOOLS.

The present schools contain what the former did not—viz., a separate infant school, in addition to the boys' and girls' schools and class-room. They are also admirably adapted for all kinds of parochial meetings, lectures, &c., inasmuch as, by means of folding and sliding doors, all three schoolrooms can be thrown into one.

The bell which daily—with the exception of Saturday—summons the youth of both sexes to school, is hung outside the boys' school. It is an ancient one, is supposed to have been an old ship's bell, and bears

the following inscription embossed round the crown ; the letters are nearly an inch in height :—

✠ AVE O MARIA O GRACIA

where we see that the R in GRACIA has been turned upside down in casting. Between the AVE and the MARIA, as also between the MARIA and GRACIA, is the medallion of a king's head, though of what king I have been unable to discover.

The schools, when built in 1840, were intended for the four parishes of Eastry, Worth, Ham, and Bettefhanger, and accordingly the vicars of Eastry and Worth, and the rectors of Ham and Bettefhanger, are named trustees in the trust deed. These, however, associate with themselves several resident subscribers to the schools for the purpose of forming a committee of management.

The schools are in connection with the National Society, and are united to the Diocesan Board of Education. They are supported partly by voluntary subscriptions and contributions, and partly by the Government grant.

The dimensions of the several school-rooms are as under :—

Boys' School-room : length, 36 feet ; breadth, 18 feet ; height 24 feet ;
Girls' School-room : length 26 feet ; breadth, 18 feet ; height 24 feet ;
Class-room : length, 14 feet ; breadth, 14 feet ; height, 22 feet ; *Infants' School-room* : length, 19 feet ; breadth, 25 feet ; height, 24 feet.

*At school I knew him—a sharp-witted youth,
 Grave, thoughtful, and reserved among his mates,
 Turning the hours of sport and food to labour ;
 Starving his body to inform his mind.*

OLD PLAY.

The Parochial Charities.

CHAP. X.

"He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord; and look, what he layeth out, it shall be paid him again."—PROV. xix. 17.

OUR parish is tolerably rich in the provision which has been made from time to time by pious donors for the relief and assistance of the poor.

But here, as elsewhere, some charities have lapsed and been lost; sometimes through a want of care on the part of those whose duty it was to attend to such matters, in days gone by; at others through circumstances which no care and trouble on their part have availed to overcome.

ELWARE CHARITY *for Church repair.*

1499. This year Thomas Elware, of Eastry, left to Roger Frynne (his executor), his heirs and assigns for ever, his tenement at Selson, with all the lands belonging, on condition that he should pay yearly to the churchwardens of Eastry 3s. 4d. towards the repairs of the said church. (See *post.*) This sum may perhaps be considered equivalent to 10s. in these days.

This bequest has unhappily been lost, and there is now no fund available for church repair, beyond such small sum as the churchwardens may deem fit to give to this object from the voluntary church rate.

GODDARD'S CHARITY.

1574. This year the will (for which see *post*) of "Chrystian Goddarde, late of Eastrye, widow," was proved in the Consistory Court of Canterbury, before Thomas Dickes, registrar. By this will she left to the churchwardens of Eastry, and their successors churchwardens of Eastry for the time being, one tenement and a garden, with the appurte-



GODDARD'S CHARITY.

nances in Eastry, over against the vicarage, to hold for the use of Joan Frauncs, her servant, during her natural life, and after her death to the use of the poor people of Eastry for ever.

This tenement opposite the vicarage is now in five dwellings, which stand endways to the street, and are occupied respectively by widows Bullock, Burton, Grayham, Wm. Fagg, and Spain. The appointment to these cottages rests entirely with the churchwardens, who usually

charge the occupants a small yearly rent—1st, as an acknowledgment of their tenancy; and 2nd, to help somewhat towards the necessary repairs of the buildings. Mrs. Goddard also left another tenement with a garden in Eastry Street, for the use of “the clarke of Eastrye” on certain conditions, which have been already more particularly mentioned under “*The Parish Clerks*.” This house adjoins the Bull Inn and is now in the occupation of Thomas Young. Like the last, this appointment rests with the churchwardens, but they are tied down to appoint a certain person—viz., the Parish clerk, the right of appointing whom rests with the vicar.

APPLETON'S CHARITY.

1593. In this year Thomas Appleton, of Eastry, yeoman, left £5 for the perpetual benefit of the poor of Eastry, to be either laid out in lands, or the interest in clothes, &c., to be bestowed at the discretion of six of the principal inhabitants of Eastry. The profits, whether interest or otherwise, were to be received 14 days before Christmas by the churchwardens for the time being, and afterwards distributed amongst the poor.

BOTELER'S CHARITY.

1617. Katherine Boteler, of Eastry, widow, by her will, proved 1617, gave to the churchwardens of Eastry the sum of 30s. to be distributed amongst the poor people there, and also the like sum to remain in stock for the use of the parish.

This is now lost. It may, however, for aught we know, have been applied to some purpose, now forgotten, by a vote of the vestry.

THOMPSON'S CHARITY.

1673. Richard Thompson, of Minster in Thanet, by his will dated

1673,* bequeathed a messuage in Eastry to his son Stephen subject, to the following charity, viz. that 24 poor people, at three several times in the year, Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, should receive a twopenny loaf each. The annual value of this rent charge is 12s.; it arises from a house in Eastry Street, (now the property of Mr. Wanstall, of Nonington, and in the occupation of Edward Godden, baker and grocer), abutting on Collarmakers' Alley, and is administered by the Vicar and Churchwardens for the time being.

FREIND'S BEQUEST.

1715. Anne Freind, of Eastry, spinster, by will proved in 1715, gave to the poor of our parish £5; and to the overseers of it and their successors for ever, three acres and one rood of arable land, at or near a place called *Deadman's Gap*, in Eastry, then in the occupation of Daniel Kelley, and held of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

The said overseers were to renew the lease from time to time, and to let or otherwise employ the same to the best advantage: in trust that the yearly rents and profits should be equally paid and distributed on Christmas Day yearly, among such industrious poor people of the parish, as did not receive alms thereof.

This is now lost—indeed, it could hardly be otherwise from the nature of the holding, and the small extent of the land in which an interest was thus bequeathed.

RAMMELL'S CHARITY.

1821. This year "Mrs." Elizabeth Rammell, of Eastry, spinster, be-

* Mr. Boteler thinks this date must be incorrect, as no mention is made of this charge on the estate in a conveyance of 1656 (? 1676), but it is mentioned in one of 1682.—*Boteler MSS.*, A., p. 65.

queathed to the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of Eastry, and their successors, the sum of £300 of lawful money, to be invested in their names in trust for the poor, and the interest of the said £300 to be distributed and disposed of on the 4th of January in each year, "in bread clothes, or money, and in such proportions as they in their discretion shall think proper, unto and amongst such of the poor parishioners of the said parish residing therein, as shall not have received alms or relief from the said parish for the space of one year previously." This £300 was duly invested, and purchased £311 5s. 8d. of New 3 per Cent. Consols.

FECTOR'S CHARITY.

1821. The late John Minet Fector, of Dover, Esq., left the sum of £50 (secured on the Sandwich, Walderfhare, and Dover, Turnpike Road,) to the Rev. George Randolph, Vicar of Eastry, and his successors, vicars of Eastry for the time being, "to be applied in aid of any subscription fund or otherwise for the education of the poor, or for the benefit of the poor, in any other manner at the discretion of the vicar, or the officiating or other minister for the time being of the aforesaid parish of Eastry." This produces £1 10s. a-year, and may be disposed of by the vicar at his discretion, but is generally added to the school funds.

HILL'S CHARITY.

1829. Mary Hills, of the parish of Ash, next Sandwich, widow, bequeathed to the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of the parish of Eastry, and their successors, the sum of £250 of lawful money, upon trust to invest the same in some of the Government or Parliamentary stocks or funds of this Kingdom, and upon the 14th day of January in every year to distribute and divide the "dividends, interest, and income,

either in bread, clothes, or money, and in such proportions as they in their discretion shall think proper, into and amongst such of the poor and indigent widows of the said parish of Eastry as shall be considered the most deserving, and who endeavour to support themselves without the aid and assistance of parochial relief." This was duly invested, and purchased £255 Consoles.

GREVILLE'S CHARITY.



1835. At a vestry meeting held on Thursday, September the 18th, 1834, at which were present—Mr. Boteler, *in the chair*, Messrs. Harvey, Rae, Bridger, Leggatt, Castle, Manser, Hatfeild, Church, Solley, Jullion, Smith, Hy. Sladden, Isaac Sladden, Upton, Sutton, John Moat, Senr., and Grayham—Mr. Leggatt made a communication to the parish from Wm. Fulke Greville, Esqr., proposing to build certain almshouses for aged and infirm parishioners; men and women of good character, and to endow each with a yearly pension, all at his own expense; provided that the parish would procure land upon which to erect the said houses.

This handsome offer was at once accepted—100 perches of land on the north side of Mill Lane, were purchased by the parish of Mr. Kite for

£100—a quick hedge, “three feet within the boundary of the Charity Land” was planted to divide the Charity Land from Mr. Kite’s land—a field gate and small entrance gate to the almshouses and land were erected—the fence next Mill Lane repaired—the land divided out for gardens and allotted to the several alms-houses respectively—and the houses themselves built and ready for occupation by the 7th of April, 1835. On this day the trustees met and placed the almsmen and almswomen in their respective houses in due form. They received their first quarter’s pension on the 7th July following. The almshouses thus built and endowed by Mr. Greville are six in number, and stand endways to the Mill Lane; the numbers commencing with the house nearest the road, which is numbered 1. They are each endowed with a pension of £10 a-year; which sums arise from the interest of £2000 3 per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities conveyed by Mr. Greville to the trustees for that purpose. There are also two outdoor pensions of £10 each. The trustees appoint a receiver, who receives the money from the Sandwich Bank, pays the pensioners, keeps the accounts, and makes the entries in the book of record; he also takes the chair at all meetings of the trustees.

The following are the

“Directions and Rules for the establishment and good Government of the Alms Houses erected and endowed by William Fulke Greville Esqr. in the Parish of Eastry, in the County of Kent.

1st. That the Vicar, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Eastry for the time being, be perpetual Trustees of the Alms Houses, and that five other substantial Inhabitants of the parish be from time to time nominated trustees to act in all matters relating to the same with the perpetual trustees.

2nd. That Messrs. Wm. Fuller Boteler, Henry Wise Harvey, Richd.

Shocklidge Leggatt, Wm. Bridger and James Rae, be the first nominated trustees to act with the perpetual trustees of the almshouses.

- 3rd. That when any of the trustees now or hereafter to be nominated to act with the perpetual trustees of the almshouses shall die or remove from the parish, and cease to have any house or lands in the same, or shall decline to act, or become incapable of acting in the trust, one or more substantial inhabitants of the parish shall be nominated by the perpetual trustees and other surviving or continuing trustees of the almshouses, to be a new trustee or new trustees in the stead of the trustee or trustees, so dying, removing, declining, or becoming incapable of acting, to act with them in all matters relating to the almshouses.
- 4th. That the land purchased for the site of the almshouses shall be conveyed to the trustees nominated to act with the perpetual trustees and their heirs, and the sum of £2000 3 per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities intended for the endowment of the almshouses shall be transferred into the names of the same trustees, or any four of them, and whenever the trustees, in whom the charity estate, stocks, funds and property, shall be vested respectively, shall be reduced to less than three in number, such estate, stocks, funds, and property, shall be conveyed, and transferred so as that the same may become vested in the whole number of trustees nominated to act with the perpetual trustees for the time being, or (as to the Bank Annuities) any four of them.
- 5th. That the government of the almshouses, and the management of the charity estate, stocks, funds, and property, and the dispositions of the revenues thereof, shall be under the care of the perpetual trustees, and nominated trustees, for the time being, subject to the

rules and regulations herein contained, and any future rules and regulations to be made as hereinafter mentioned, and all acts done by the trustees, and orders made by them, shall be done and made at an ordinary meeting of the trustees, of which one shall be held at the almshouses at 12 o'clock at noon on the first Tuesday in January, April, July, and October, in every year, or at a special meeting of the trustees to be called from time to time, by notice in writing signed by any two trustees desiring the same, and left at the dwelling house of each of the other trustees who shall at the time be resident in the parish, not less than four days before the day of meeting. At which ordinary or special meeting four of the trustees at least shall be present, and the majority of voices of the trustees present at the meeting, shall be binding upon the other trustees present; and, in case of an equality of votes upon any question, the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote; and all acts done and orders made at every such meeting shall be entered in a book kept for the purpose and signed by the chairman of the meeting.

- 6th. That as soon as the almshouses shall be erected and fit for habitation six poor persons, men or women, shall be appointed, each to inhabit one of the almshouses for life, subject to forfeiture or removal from his or her place as hereinafter mentioned. And as and when vacancies shall afterwards happen in the almshouses, by death or otherwise, such vacancies shall be filled up in every case within six calendar months after the same shall happen, provided that if at any time money shall be wanted for the necessary substantial repairs of the almshouses, the trustees may in their discretion keep one vacancy, or at most two vacancies, not filled up, until they have in their hands a sufficient sum of money for doing such repairs.

- 7th. That Mr. Greville shall have the appointment of the almsmen and almswomen in the first instance, and in all cases of vacancies which shall happen during his life, and after his decease the trustees of the almshouses shall, from time to time, appoint the almsmen and almswomen to the same as vacancies shall occur.
- 8th. That the persons appointed almsmen and almswomen be parishioners, who have been inhabitants of the parish of Eastry for not less than five years immediately preceding the time of their appointment, and who are not less than 50 years of age at the time of their appointment, and no person shall be appointed to an almshouse unless it shall appear to the trustees that he or she is of good moral and religious character.
- 9th. That no almsman or almswoman have any relation or other person to inhabit with him or her, in his or her almshouse, except such almsman or almswoman as shall be married at the time of his or her appointment, who may have his wife or her husband to live with him or her, and except in any case the trustees shall give permission in writing to any almsman or almswoman to have one or more relation or relations or other person or persons by name to live with him or her, and in case any almsman or almswoman shall marry after being appointed to any almshouse, or in case any almsman or almswoman shall have any relation or other person to inhabit in his or her almshouse contrary to the directions hereinbefore contained, the trustees of the almshouses may, if they in their discretion think fit, remove such almsman or almswoman from his or her almshouse and appoint another person to the same in his or her stead.
- 10th. That in any case any almsman or almswoman appointed to the said almshouses, shall be guilty of any misconduct which the trustees deem

it necessary to notice in such manner, such almsman or almswoman shall be in the first and second instances admonished by the trustees, and if such almsman or almswoman shall, after being so twice admonished, be again guilty of such misconduct, such almsman or almswoman, shall be removed from his or her almshouse, and another person shall be appointed to the same in his or her stead.

11th. That the dividend of the said sum of £2000 3 per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities be applied in payment to each of the almsmen and almswomen of a yearly stipend of £10 by four equal quarterly payments of £2 10s. each to be made on the days of the ordinary meetings of the trustees.

12th. That the surplus, if any, of the money proposed to be raised for the purchase of the site of the almshouses, and the dividends of the said £2000 3 per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities which shall become due before the first appointment of almsmen or almswomen, and the amount of any stipends which may become due during any vacancies of almshouses, shall be retained by the said trustees of the almshouses, and improved at interest as a fund to provide for the repairs of the almshouses, insurance against fire, and any incidental expenses which may arise in the management of the charity.

13th. That the almsmen and almswomen do keep in repair the glass windows, plastering, whitewashing, and other small internal repairs of their respective almshouses which the trustees shall from time to time direct, and do no wilful damage in or to their respective almshouses, and in case of default of any almsman or almswoman in the above behalf the trustees shall and may apply the whole, if necessary, or any part of his or her stipend in doing such last mentioned repairs and making good such damage.

14th. That the trustees of the almshouses shall and may from time to time make any additional rules or orders for the good government of the almshouses, so as that such new rules and orders, if made in the lifetime of the said Wm. Fulke Greville be made with his consent, or if made after his death do not alter, and are not at variance with, the foregoing original directions and rules or any other directions and rules made during the lifetime of the said Wm. Fulke Greville for the good government of the almshouses."

Further rules and regulations with the dates of their enactment numbered continuously :—

15th. "That the trustees do examine into the state of the almshouses at the quarterly meeting in October annually." Made Jan. 5th, 1836.

16th. "That the receiver's accounts should be passed annually at the quarterly meeting in October." Ap. 4th, 1843.

17th* "That on no occasion of filling up any vacancy in the almshouses should any vote by proxy on the part of the trustees be received." July 6, 1847.

18th. "That on the occasion of filling up any vacancy in the almshouses votes by proxy on the part of the trustees may be received." July 1st, 1859.

OUT PENSIONERS OF GREVILLE'S CHARITY.

"Wm Fulke Greville, Esq., having been pleased to transfer the sum of £666 13s. 4d. 3 per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities (in addition to the sum of £2000 previously granted) into the names of Messrs. W.

* This was altered by the succeeding rule No. 18, and, therefore, is not now in force.

E E

Fuller Boteler, Henry Wife Harvey, Richard Shockledge Leggatt, Wm. Bridger, and James Rae, the trustees of his almshouses.

The dividends of this sum of £666 13s. 4d. are to form a yearly stipend of £10 each for two aged persons residing out of the almshouses, who, as vacancies happen in the houses, are to be admitted thereto in their turn, and new objects, to enjoy the stipends out of the almshouses, are to be nominated in their stead; but it is not to be imperative upon the trustees to place the outpensioners in the houses as vacancies happen, whenever for special reasons it appears to them more expedient to nominate objects to the houses who have not been outpensioners in preference.

All the rules and orders relating to the objects of the charity placed in the almshouses as regards their qualification, nomination, removal, conduct, or otherwise, which admit of being applied to the outpensioners, are to be applicable and to be applied to them."

TABLE OF ALL THE CHARITIES NOW EXISTING IN THE PARISH:
shewing the date of their foundation, persons who appoint, value, &c. :—

Date of institution.	Trustees.	Property.	Purpose for which available.
1574.	The churchwardens.	GODDARD'S CHARITY. Five cottages opposite the Vicarage: a house and garden in Eastry Street.	The cottages are for the habitation of poor people. The house and garden in y ^e street are for the Parish clerk.
1673.	Vicar & churchwardens.	THOMPSON'S CHARITY. An annual rent charge of 12s. on house occupied by Godden, the baker.	For giving a twopenny loaf to 24 poor people at Christmas, Easter, and Whitfun-tide.

Date of institution.	Trustees.	Property.	Property for which available.
1821.	Churchwardens and Overseers.	RAMMELL'S CHARITY. £311 5s. 8d. New 3 per Cent. Consols: dividend of same.	To be distributed in bread, clothes, or money, to poor people who have not received parish relief.
1821.	Vicar.	FECTOR'S CHARITY. Sandwich, Waldershare, and Dover Turnpike Road Bond for £50.	For the education of the poor or for the benefit of the poor in any other way.
1829.	Vicar, churchwardens, and overseers.	HILL'S CHARITY. £255 Consols: dividends only available.	To be distributed in bread, clothes, or money, amongst such of the poor widows as endeavour to keep themselves without parish relief.
1835.	Vicar, churchwardens and 5 other substantial residents.	GREVILLE'S CHARITY. Six cottages with gardens and 100 perches of land: and £2666 13s. 4d. 3 per Cent. Consolidated Bank Stock.	The houses to be occupied by poor people who shall receive £10 a-year each: and two persons to receive £10 a-year without houses.

*Twelve rooms contiguous stood and six were near ;
 There men were placed, and sober matrons here ;
 There were behind small useful gardens made ;
 Benches before and trees to give them shade.—THE BOROUGH.*

Appendix.

I HAVE endeavoured to gather together under this general heading such documents and information, as being of no great interest to the ordinary reader, are nevertheless valuable for reference. In this way some things may be preserved which otherwise, through lapse of time, would have been overlooked, lost sight of, and then forgotten; whilst other things may be here plainly set forth, which are not easily accessible.

CHURCH RESTORATION, with dates, taken from the vestry minute book.

“Repairs and alterations made in the church by Richard Springett Harvey, Esqr., except where otherwise mentioned:—

Nov. 1851. An organ was put up in the gallery at the west end of the nave. The gallery was painted by subscription of the inhabitants.

Sep. 1852. A small side gate at the west end of the Churchyard was put up; and the path from it to the small porch made good. The way from the large western gates to the west door was paved and lined on the south side with curb-stones.

Jany. 1853. A new clock was put into the tower: the old clock being quite worn out.

Augst. and Septr. 1853. The "lean-to" on the north side,* and also that on the south side of the tower were entirely rebuilt; the latter being converted into a vestry. Formerly the vestry was at the western end of the south aisle of the nave. The ground floor of the tower was newly paved with tiles. The arches under the tower were brought out to view and repaired. The tower stairs were partially repaired. The yellow wash over the west door on the outside of the tower was removed; the flint work made good; and the diaper work over the door (i.e., in the tympanum) "picked" out and repaired. The western doorway was repaired and widened about three inches, and five new stone steps were put in the place of the old ones leading down into the tower.† Three new pews were put up under the gallery. Towards these repairs the parish raised about £54 by voluntary subscription; the total cost being about £230.

May-July, 1854. The wall of the south aisle, from the tower eastwards—as far as to the window on the east of the porch inclusive—and the south porch itself were entirely rebuilt. Two windows were inserted in this wall; that on the east side of the porch being put in by Capt. Robert Boteler. The whole of the lead roof of the south aisle was made good. The "shoots" were removed from the tower and replaced by pipes.

June-Aug. 1855. The main part of the nave and aisles—that is from the most western pillars to the most eastern pillars exclusive—was repewed and refloored. The lower parts of the pillars were made good and the

* This "lean-to" was formerly in two stories, and the "upper chamber" is traditionally said to have been used as a school. This has now entirely disappeared, as the roof of this "lean-to" was made to come much lower against the tower.

† The floor of the tower is 29 inches below the level of the ground at the west door.

hatpags removed. The old high pews attached to the north and south walls were removed, and the passages in the north and south aisles were placed nearer the walls, and increased in width to allow of a line of seats along them. The centre aisle was narrowed 18 inches for the sake of accommodation. Ten oil lamps were provided for evening services. The footpath through the churchyard from the south porch to the gate at the east end was widened and underdrained. A stained glass window was put in the north aisle by Wm. Boteler, Esqre, to the memory of his father.

1856. The Chancel was entirely repaired by the rectors—viz., the Ecclesiastical Commissioners;* i.e., all the windows were reglazed and their stone work renewed where necessary. The centre light of the east window was restored from its debased form of a double light with circular heads, to its full and proper form. The north side of the roof was thoroughly repaired, the south side of it having been repaired a few years before. Four new pews were put up in the chancel. All this was done by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

May, 1857. The wooden floor—which extended to within four feet of the north and south wall of the chancel—and the wooden railings enclosing it on three sides, the oak‡ panelling on the east wall—on which were written the Ten Commandments, the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer—and

* This was probably the result of a visit from the archdeacon, which is thus recorded in the vestry book:—"May 3, 1850. Visited and ordered the north and south side of the chancel roofs to be ripped and relaid—a window in the south side of the church to be generally repaired once every year.

(Signed) James Croft, Archdeacon."

‡ In the year 1731, the churchwardens seem to have made a kind of tour, with the purpose of inspecting the "altar pieces" at Knowlton, Nunnington, Wingham, Ickham, Ash, &c.

also that on the north and south walls, were removed. A floor of Portland stone was laid down extending across the chancel; a light railing was inserted in front of it, and the whole space of wall under the east window was faced with Caen stone, on which were engraved the Commandments (in 1209 letters): The Holy Table also was enlarged; a new crimson cloth covering, new cushions, new hassocks and carpet, and new books of Offices, were provided. The wall of the south aisle from the window on the east of the south porch (exclusive) to the eastern corner was repaired. The south-east corner, and east extremity of the south aisle, were entirely rebuilt, and in the latter, a new window was inserted.

June, 1857. Two new windows were inserted in the south aisle towards its east end, and fitted with stained glass (from Powell's, of Whitefriars, London,) by subscription of the inhabitants, as a testimonial to R. S. Harvey, Esqre., for the kind and benenevolent interest which he had taken in their Church.

August 1857. The pulpit was removed, from its position on the north side of the most eastern pillar of the south aisle, to the west front of the south pier of the chancel arch. The reading desk was removed from the side of the pulpit to the front of it, and the vicarage pew from behind the reading desk to a position alongside of it and the pulpit, facing the centre aisle. The pulpit, reading desk, and vicarage pew, as newly arranged, occupy exactly the same space of ground as they did formerly. A new Bible and Prayer-Book (quarto) were placed in the reading desk by Mr. Harvey, to whom the churchwardens presented the old folio Bible. The remaining high pews in the south-east corner of the south aisle were taken down and new ones put in their places. The clerestory window, second from the chancel arch on the north side, was entirely renewed.

May-June 1858. The other four clerestory windows on the north

sides were also renewed, and the three most western windows in the north aisle were restored to their previous form, with plain glass. The whole of the lead roof of the north aisle was made good, and stone coping substituted for the former brick parapet. A stained glass window was put in at the east end of the north aisle by W. Boteler, Esq., to the memory of his two sisters Sarah and Ann Boteler.

Sep. 1858. A new gate was put up at the east end of the church-yard.

1857. There was removed some modern panelling on the west side of the wall above the chancel arch. Behind it and underneath many coatings of whitewash was discovered much painting in fresco. The whole wall appeared to have been originally blue studded with gold stars. On a later coat of plaster were the circles containing the early Christian symbols, which at present are to be seen above the arch. There were many other circles with similar designs, which were covered over again on account of their very indifferent condition, as well as being mere repetitions of those preserved.

A stained glass window was put in the centre of the north aisle to the memory of Mr. Castle.

1861. A stained glass window was put in at the east end of the south aisle to the memory of the late Rev. R. D. Backhouse by Miss E. C. Boteler.

A stained glass window was put in the centre of the south aisle to the memory of the late Mrs. Kenrick by Miss Toker.

The remaining block of old pews at the north-east corner of the nave, which had remained unaltered at the time of the general repewing of the church, was taken down and the space fitted as the rest of the church.

1862, Christmas. Stoves were introduced into the church ; the expense of them being undertaken by the Rev. Ch. Carus-Wilson.

1863. The gallery at the west end of the nave (which had been put in 1842, and which completely blocked up the east arch of the tower) was taken down and the arch thrown open. The arches under the tower on the north and south sides were also thrown open, and the organ (removed from the gallery) was placed under the former. The space at the south-west end of the nave (hitherto unpewed) was fitted with pews for the choir, and the space on the opposite side at the north-west end of the nave, which had hitherto been indifferently pewed was made to correspond with the rest of the church. The west door was enclosed with a wooden framework, screened with a curtain ; the steps were projected somewhat into the church, and the vestry was separated from the tower by a curtain. The arch at the western end of the north aisle was opened out into the "lean-to," and new wooden stairs made to the belfry. The arch at the western end of the south aisle was cleared out, so far as was considered safe. The funds for these alterations were provided by the Rev. C. Carus-Wilson.

Stained glass windows and new stonework were put into the south clerestory, partly by Mr. R. S. Harvey, partly by the Rev. C. Carus-Wilson, and partly by other means.

The parishioners by subscription put stained glass (furnished by Messrs. Ward and Hughes) into the east window. New stonework being partly provided by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

1866. Miss Spong put stained glass (furnished by Messrs. Hughes) into the four early English windows on the south side of the chancel.

1868. A handsome almsdish of beaten brass with jewelled centre was presented to the church by the Misses Boteler.

Advent, 1868. A double oak lectern was presented to the church by the Rev. V. S. Vickers, then curate.

Easter, 1869. Two handsome massive altar candlesticks of beaten brass, jewelled and enamelled, 25 inches in height, were presented to the church by the Misses Boteler for the purpose of lighting the chancel, and more especially the precincts of the Holy Table at the evening services.

Aug. 1869. The Holy Table was enlarged to a proportion more in keeping with the size and grandeur of the church. Two almshags, of crimson velvet, embroidered, were presented to the church by Miss Hatfield."

Aug. to October. The Roof of the Nave, erected in 1687, being very much out of repair was taken down, the brick parapet above the clerestory windows removed, and an open high pitch roof, of best Memel pine and tiled, substituted for it, under the direction of Wm. White, Esq., F.S.A., architect. The roof is as nearly as possible a restoration of the ancient roof prior to 1687, and the marks of the water-table, &c., on the east face of the tower, indicating the pitch of the older roof, were carefully noted and followed.

The plaister was removed from the face of the east gable of the Nave, and from the west front of the Tower, which were then fresh "pointed." A new west door, of oak with hammered ironwork, was presented by Mr. G. Terry, parish churchwarden. The old Font, being much battered, containing no interesting features, and being incapable of restoration, was replaced by a new one, and a drain was duly dug for carrying off the water. A set of three Altar service books, each bound in dark blue morocco, with two gilt clasps, was provided out of funds placed at the vicar's disposal.

WANTS.

And now, whilst on the subject of additions and improvements to the Church, it may perhaps be well to mention some things that are absolutely necessary, and others that would greatly add to the glory and beauty of our Church, should any piously disposed persons see fit to present them, or aid in their being carried out. Among the former may be mentioned, a new pulpit and reading desk; a new great Bible* in two parts for the two faces of the lectern, and a brass altar desk for the heavy Communion Office book. Amongst the latter, stained glass windows in the Chancel in place of the present yellow blinds; the roofs of the aisles to be made to correspond with the roof of the nave internally; the ceiling of the chancel to be divided into panels, with ribs and bosses, and picked out with colour; some more oak chairs or sedilia within the sanctuary; a reredos at the back of the Altar; the floor of the sanctuary laid with encaustic tiles; the walls of the church cemented so as to prevent the necessity of whitewash, and ornamented with diaper or other patterns in fresco; a large fresco over the chancel arch above the medallions; the tower area laid with encaustic tiles, and the old and very singular West Porch restored according to the traces still remaining.

Such are some of the restorations which I would here suggest as calculated to render our Church more fitting for the celebration of Divine service, and more worthy of His Presence, Whose House it is.

* Whilst these pages were passing through the press, a friend kindly promised to present us with this.

TERRIERS.

The 87 Canon of the Canons of 1603 runs thus:—"We ordain that the archbishops and all bishops, within their several dioceses, shall procure (as much as in them lieth) that a true note and *terrier* of all the glebes, lands, meadows, gardens, orchards, houses, stocks, implements, tenements, and portions of tithes, lying out of their parishes (which belong to any parsonage, or vicarage, or rural prebend), be taken by the view of honest men in every parish, by the appointment of the bishop (whereof the minister to be one), and be laid up in the bishop's registry, and there to be for a perpetual memory thereof."

The following terriers are extracted from the archives of the Consistorial Court of Canterbury:—

I.

"A Terriē of all the Gleabe lands and Tenements belonging to the Psonage of Efstrie made by us whose names are heereunder written.

"Imprimis. A close called the Buts Close contayneinge thirteene acres and a halfe and eight perches abuttinge one the East uppon the Kings highway West and South the Land ptayneinge to Christ Church North to a Close of Mr. Jaleys West are Dane Twelve Acres Est West North and South Christ Church.

"Horfe Acre. Sixe Acres abuttinge one the South to the Lands of Henry Parramour North William Faulkner East Christ Church West to the Tenants commō way.

"One Acre and a halfe called the Horfefayer abuttinge one the East South and West to the Land of Thomas Hufham North to S^r Roger Newinsonn.

"One halfe Acre layeinge at the Mill abuttinge East and West to the Highway North Kerby South Edmnd Parker.

"Upper Crofs Fower Acres thirtie fix perches North the Heyres of Williā Nutt Est South and West Christ Church.

"Skinners Gore Five Acres abuttinge on the South uppon the Lands of Edmnd Parker East and West Christ Church West Tenants common way.

One Acre one rod laying to Horfe Acres Bush abuttinge one Williā Friends Land one the North West Tenants common highway South the Heyres of Williā Nut Est Christ Church One Acre and a halfe layinge at Colket abuttinge one the North and South to the Lands of Jonathan Boteler West to the Common way East to the Heyers of Mattheue Meares One Acre at Horfe

Acre East Christ Church South Mr. Jonathan Boteler West the common Tenants way North upon the Land of William Parker.

Three rods at Felderland South and West William Hilde North Kings Highway and East abutting upon the Land of William Dranton.

Six Acres at Hoyselfewood Field abutting on the Kings Highway upon the South North and West Christ Church and upon the Lands of Mr. Samuell Nicols one the East One Acre and a half at the Butts butting one the South upon the Lands of John Pittocke East Christ Church West the Highway North Thomas Huffam.

Two Acres more or less in the occupation of William Paramour Half one Acre in the occupation of William Salter One Acre layenge before the Ambry Gate.

Two rodes in the occupation of Thomas Arnolde Churchway North and East South Richard Austin West upon the Land of Edward Parker. One Acre three rods amonge the Lands of Robart Gyles.

Two acres of Land in the occupation of William Paramour abutting upon Christ Church Land one the North and upon the sayd William Paramour Land East West and South.

Sixteene Acres layenge in the p of Tillmeston in the occupation of Stephen Saffery.

One Tenement layenge in Estry Street in the occupation of William Hougham.

One Tenement or Howse layeng in Estry Street in the occupation of Thomas Hougham.

Thomas Hilde

✕

his mke.

William Falkener Churchwarden.

Thomas Robins ✕ his mark.

Thom Friend Sydmen.

Josua Paramor."

This terrier was probably made in or about the year A.D. 1598, since William ffaulkner was churchwarden in that year, which was the 8th year of the vicariate of Samuel Nicolls.

II.

“A Terrier of the Tenements Gardens and Gleabe Lands belonging to the Ambry or Parfonage and Vicaredge of Eastry lying in the pishes of Eastry Word and Tilmanstone w^{ch} said Parfonage wth the Tenements and Gleabe Lands S^r George Sondes Knight of the Bath houldeth by Leafe from the Deane and Chapter of Christ Church in Canterbury the said Terrier being made and subscribed the fowre and twentieth day of August Anno Dⁿⁱ 1637 by Mr. Samuel Nicols Vicar of the said pish and Mr. Joshua Parramore and Thomas Marsh Church-Wardens of the same as followeth :—

“Imprimis the Parfonage Houses and two Acres of Land lying in the Plane and Gardens abutting to the Kings Highwaies and the Vicaredge Land towards the South and West and to the Churchyard and Eastry Court Land toward the North and to the Lands of Mr. Joshua Parramore towards the East.

“Item the Vicaredge Houses and halfe an Acre and 20 pches of Land abutting to the Kings Highwaies and to the Lands of a House belonging to the Parfonage in the occupa^{co}n of Henry Richardson South and West and to the Lands belonging to the Parfonage North and East.

“Itē A Dwelling House and a Garden nere the Crosse in Eastry Streete lying to the Kings Streete South and West and to the Vicars Garden and Land North and East.

Itē One other House and Garden in Eastry Streete lying to the Streete West and to the Land of Thomas Boteler North To the Landes of the Heires of William Freind East and to the Landes of Richard Stacy South.

“Itē nine peeces of Gleabe Land severally lying in Eastry aforesaid containing in the whole fifty acres a halfe and one roode.

“1. Whereof one peece is called the Faire Feild and containeth xxij one roode and xxix pches and lyeth to the Kings way leading towards Tilmanstone East To the Landes of the Heires of William North to Mr. Fowlers Land North and West To the Lands of Mr. Samuell Nicols late John Falkeners and to the Lands of Eastry Court West and South.

“2. Two other peeces thereof lying at a place called Skeymers* Gore and containe nine Acre a halfe and xi pches lying together to the Lands of Mr. Nutt and to the way leading to deadman gap North & West To Mr. Foules Land East and South To the Faier Feild West and North To the Lands of Mr. Parks South & West.†

* Skinners Gore, now Gore. † There is no 3 in the copy from which this is taken.

"4. Itē one other peece thereof containing one Acre one roode and xiiij pches to the Landes of Mr. Josua Parramore late Mr. Huffam North East & South To the way leading towards Tilmanstone West and North To the Lands of the Heires of S^r Roger Newinlon East and South and to the Lands of the heires of W^m. Smith and Simon Mount West.

"5. Itē one other peece thereof containing one acre one roode and xxvij pches and lyeth to the Highway West To the Lands of Mr. Josua Parramore late Mr. Huffams toward the North To the Landes of Richard Pittocke South and to Eaftry [? Court] Land called Bramble Hill Banke towards the East.

"6. Item one other peece thereof containing fixe acres and fixe pches lying to the way leading to deadman gap West and North To the Landes of Mr. Samuell Nicols late John Falkeners North and East To the Landes of the Heires of William Parramore South and West and lyeth at or neere a place there called commonly by the name of Calcott toward the Landes called the Elderne Stumpe.

"7. Itē one other peece thereof lyeth towards deadman gap and conteineth one acre and xxvij pches and abutteth to the said way leading to deadman gap West and North To the Lands of Mr. Nutt North and East To the Lands of Thomas Freind West and South.

"8. Itē one other peece thereof containing one acre one roode and xxij pches and lyeth nere unto deadman gap to the said way West and North To the Land of Mr. Boteler North and South.

"9. Itē one other peece thereof lyeth in Hafell Wood Feild and conteineth fixe Acres and xxij pches and abutteth to the way leading to Northborne South and West To Eaftry [*Court*] Land North and West To the Lands of Thomas Marfh late Mr. Nicols East and South.

"Itē one peece of Land conteining one acre and xxiiij pches lying in Eaftry over against the Church planted wth fruite trees for an Orchard and abutteth to the Kings waies North and East To the Lands late Mr. Huffams now Thomas Botelers and the Lands of Michaell Austen South and to the Lands of Mr. Parks and the Clarkes* Garden West.

"Itē one little peece of Land conteining halfe an Acre and xxij pches lieth at thElder Land in Word pish inclosed into the Orchard of John Hille late William Hille and abutteth to the Landes of the said John Hille South and West and to

* This refers to the garden given to the clerks of Eaftry by Mrs. Chriftiana Goddard. For further information concerning which see CHAPTER VII.

the Highway leading to Word Streete North and to the Lands of the heires of Stephen Danton East.

" Itē fower peeces of Land lying in Tilmanston Conteyning in all together fifteene Acres and three roodes.

" 1. Whereof one peece conteineth by estimacon nine Acres and lyeth to the Kings way and to Pryers Close South and West and to the Lands of S^r Thomas Palmer Knight South & West To the Kings way North and East To the Gleabe Land of the Church of Tilmanstone West and North to the Landes of John Dove and the Lands of John Denne North and East.

" 2. Itē one other pcel thereof conteining one acre and a halfe lyeth to the Kings way South To the landes Thomas Croft East To the Lands of John Denne North and West.

" 3. Itē one other peece thereof containeth two Acres and one roode and lyeth to the land of S^r Thomas Palmer South and East To the lands of William Jenkin West and South To the Lands of the said S^r Thomas Palmer West and to the Gleabes aforefaid East and North.

" 4. Itē one other pcell thereof containeth three acres and lyeth to the Lands of S^r Thomas Palmer West South and North To the Landes of the Parsonage of Tilmanstone North and East To the Lands of William Jenkins East and South To the last mentioned pcell of Gleabe Land South and West.

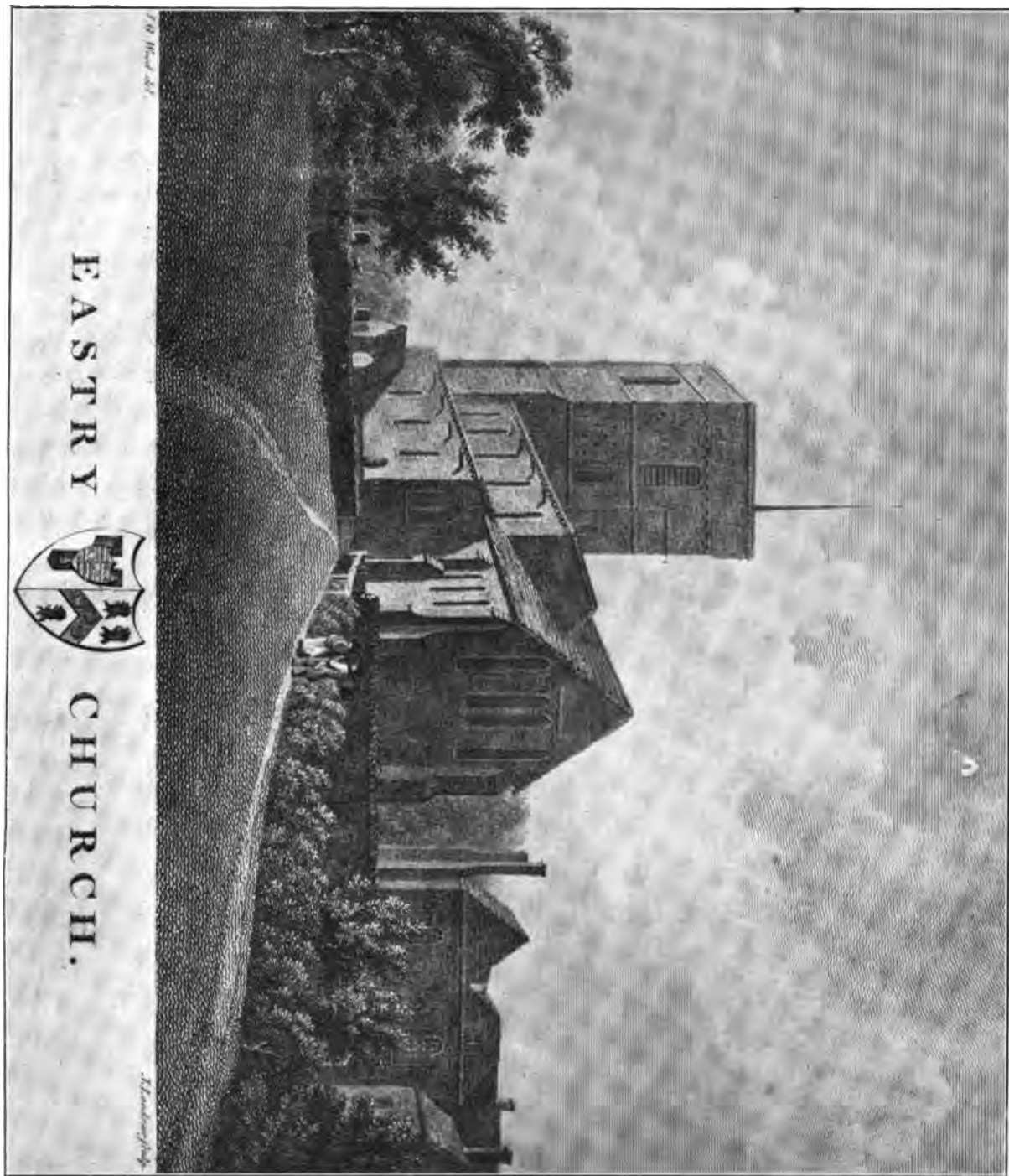
Samuel Nicols Vic. ibide.

Josua Paramor }
Tho : T Marfh } Churchwardens.
his marke."

III.

" To the Most Reverend Father in God William by divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

" We the Vicar and Churchwardens of the Parish of Eastry in the County of Kent do hereby certify That the whole Quantity of Glebe Land in the said Parish belonging to the said Vicarage amounts to about one rood & thirty perches lying together & surrounded by two Roads and the Rectorial property—There is a Glebe Houfe Coach-house and Stabling upon the said Glebe & no other Buildings—The living is united to that of Worth—the adjoining Parish—in which there is about Sixty Perches of Glebe Land but no Building thereon—The Emo-



per decretum, reservando sibi et successoribus suis libera facultate vicarias et porciones ipsis congruentes, cum rectores ipsarum ecclesiarum eisdem cesserint, vel ipsi decesserint, taxandi, statuendi et ordinandi. Ita quod cedentibus vel decedentibus rectoribus dictarum ecclesiarum qui tunc fuerint liceret dictis priori et capitulo per se seu alios vel alium eorum nomine ecclesias antedictas de Eaftri et Monketon cum capellis suis et possessionem corporalem earundem libere ingredi reintrare et readquirere, ac eas et earum possessionem pro suo perpetuo in usus proprios et elemosinarie predictæ retinere, quodque religiosi viri subsequenter et post præmissa dictas ecclesias de Eaftri et Monketon cum capellis suis et earum possessionem corporalem per cessionem rectoris de Eaftri et per mortem rectoris de Monketon qui tunc fuerant nuper vacantes et vacuas adepti nacti sunt in presenti et ingressi, nullaque vicaria adhuc creata seu ordinata in eisdem, supplicarunt nobis prefati religiosi viri quatenus attentis præmissis et juxta ea ad creacionem et ordinacionem vicariarum hujusmodi juxta valorem fructuum et proventuum illarum medietatum quas rectores seculares qui pro temporibus retroactis fuerunt in eisdem percipere consueverunt procedere curaremus.

Nos igitur petitionem dictorum religiosorum virorum diligenter considerantes et invenientes dictum patrem defunctum circa præmissa prout prefati religiosi viri nobis intimarunt rite et legitime processisse ac ipsas ecclesias de Eaftri et Monketon cum capellis et pertinentiis suis universis ad ipsos religiosos viros et elemosinariam suam predictam pertinuisse et pertinere debere sententialiter et definitively pronunciasse et declarasse, necnon ipsos religiosos viros ad statum pristinum quem hætenus habuerunt in eisdem quatenus in eo fuit modo et forma præmissis reduxisse, gesta habitus et facta per dictum reverendum patrem defunctum circa præmissa multum exquisite pie et devote exercita plurimum commendantes ac quantum in nobis est ea omnia et singula ex nostra certa scientia approbantes et confirmantes omnibus et singulis quorum interest vel interesse poterit in ea parte primitus evocatis, cause cognitione et juris ordine que de jure requirebantur circa præmissa legitime observatis, vicariam perpetuam in ecclesia supradicta de Eaftri prefatis religiosi viris ut premittitur restituta ordinamus facimus et creamus per presentes; porcionemque vicarii et vicarie ecclesie supradictæ de Eaftri ordinamus facimus et limitamus subscripto modo consistere debere in perpetuum; videlicet, quod vicarius, qui pro tempore fuerit in eadem, habeat aulem cum duabus cameris coquinam et unum curtilagium pro statu suo competenter, cum clausura sufficienti, infra mansum porcionis quam nuper elemosinarius habuit in eadem in presenti extantes sitas et edificatas, sumptibus vicarii hujusmodi continue in futurum reparandas necnon

oblaciones, legata, et obvenciones quascumque ac decimas lane, agnorum, vitulorum, butiri, lactis, casei, lini, canabi, aucarum, anatum, porcellorum, ovorum, cere, mellis, pomorum, pirorum, columbellorum, piscariarum, aucupacionum, venacionum, negociatoriorum, molendinorum, feni, herbagii, silve cedue, et aliorum quorumcunque ad ipsam ecclesiam de Eastri seu capellas quascumque ab eadem dependentes qualitercumque provenientes, decimas eciam minores de maneris de Leden dictorum prioris et capituli quociens et quando datur ad firmam ac quinque marcas bone et legalis monete ad festa sanctorum Michaelis et Pasche per equales porciones a priore et capitulo predictis annuatim perpetuo in futurum fideliter vicario qui pro tempore fuerit in eadem perfolvendas ; que quidem oblaciones, legata, preventus et decime prout per inquisitionem super valore annuo eorundem legitime captam sufficienter sumus informati una cum dictis quinque marcis annuatim ut premittitur percipiendis ad viginti libras bone monete communibus annis se extendunt porcionem tamen suam huiusmodi in dictis oblacionibus, legatis, decimis et quinque marcis predictis ut permittitur consistentem propter casus fortuitos qui contingere poterunt in futuro ad decem libras argenti duntaxat limitamus et taxamus juxta quarum decem librarum argenti taxam vicarius qui pro tempore fuerit in eadem, decimam in futuro ipsam ecclesiam contingentem pro porcione sua duntaxat solvet subibit et agnoscat, invenietque dictus vicarius unum capellanum in capella de Worthe ab eadem ecclesia de Eastri dependente singulis diebus si et quatenus comode poterit celebraturum qui eam officiabit in divinis prout hactenus est fieri consuetum, inveniet eciam cereos processionales superpellicia, ligabit eciam libros invencionem rectoris concernentes librosque huiusmodi inventos suo periculo custodiet necnon omnia alia onera infra dictas ecclesiam et capellam per rectorem loci consueta suis sumptibus subibit et expensis, hoc excepto, quod prefati religiosi viri cancellos dictarum ecclesie et capelle in omnibus suis membris et particulis reparabunt et si diruti fuerint reedificabunt suis sumptibus et expensis, ipsosque religiosos et non vicarium qui pro tempore fuerit ad inventionem unius capellani in capella de Shrynglynges a dicta ecclesia dependente si ad hoc rectores tenebantur in antea teneri volumus et obligari: solvent insuper dicti prior et conventus annuatim terminis supradictis vicario memorato quadraginta solidos sterlingorum pro supportacione oneris clerici parochialis ibidem invenienti, quas quidem ecclesie de Eastrie predictae restitutionem et reductionem vicarie ordinacionem, ipsiusque vicarii porcionis limitacionem in eadem et onerum impositiones antedictas ipsos et eorum quemlibet ut premittitur concernentes ac omnia alia et singula huiusmodi restitutionem et reductionem ordinaciones limitaciones ac impositiones contingentia vocatis primitus in forma juris in hac

parte vocandis ceterisque solempniis in omnibus per nos observatis cum plena caufe cognicione firma stabilia et cunctis temporibus futuris firmiter observanda fore debere dictamque porcionem sufficientem et congruam esse vicario hujus modi pro omni tempore futuro de communi assensu et consensu capituli nostri pronunciamus, diffinimus et declaramus per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum fecimus hiis apponi. Datum apud la Fford nostre diocesis: 2 non : Augusti Anno Domini millesimo ccc^{mo} sexagesimo septimo et nostre translationis primo."

The translation of the foregoing Ordination or Endowment of the Vicarage of Eastry runs as follows:—

" To all the sons of Holy Mother Church to whom these present letters shall come Simon, &c., sendeth Health in the Lord everlasting. It has been intimated to us on the behalf of those Religious persons, the Prior and Chapter of our Church at Canterbury, that Simon of venerable memory the last Archbishop of Canterbury deceased our immediate predecessor, the Parish Churches of Eastry and Monkton with the Chapels annexed to the same of our Diocese of Canterbury and all the rights thereto appertaining, long since canonically appropriated to the said Religious Persons the Prior and Chapter of the said Church and the Almonry used by them (which one Baldewyn our Predecessor who was a man of great Power without Justice wholly occupied for some time as he thought fit, and who retained to himself the Collations of the said Churches and left the half of the Fruits of both to the said Religious for the Almonry aforesaid and assigned the remainder to his own Clerks instituted by himself in the said Churches) at the petition of the said Religious, for just and lawful reasons judicially approved by himself (all and every Persons who might be interested in that matter being first cited, and all other lawful Observances concurring) did sententially and definitively pronounce, decree, and declare, that they had belonged and ought to belong to the said Religious Persons, and that the said Religious should be restored and brought back to the Right and Possession which they had in the said Churches, at and before the time of the said Baldewyn, and that they should be maintained in the possession of the same, and did reduce and restore them as far as it depended upon him to their former Estate by his decree, reserving to himself and his successors the free power of ordering, establishing and ordaining the Vicarages and parts appertaining to them whensoever the Rectors of such Churches should quit them or should themselves be dead: so that upon the Resignation or Decease of the Rectors of the aforesaid Churches for the time being, it might be lawful for the aforesaid Prior

and Chapter by themselves or others or any other in their name freely to enter, re-enter and re-acquire the aforefaid Churches of Eastry and Monkton, with their Chapels, and to have the corporal Poffeffion of them for their own ufe, and that of the Almonry aforefaid for ever: and that the faid Religious confequently and after the Premiffes have now obtained acquired and entered into the faid Churches of Eastry and Monkton with their chapels as well as the corporal poffeffion of them, being vacant by the ceffion of the Rector of Eastry and the death of the Rector of Monkton who were at that time being; and no Vicarage being as yet created or ordained in the fame, the aforefaid Religious have fupplicated us that attending to the Premiffes we fhould take care to proceed to the Creation and Ordination of fuch like Vicarages according to the value of the Fruits and Profits of thofe medieties which the fecular Rectors who have been in times past were accuftomed to receive. We therefore, diligently confidering the Petitions of the faid Religious and finding that the faid Father deceased, according as the faid Religious have intimated to us, did rightly and lawfully proceed, and that he fententially and definitively pronounced and declared that the faid Churches of Eastry and Monkton, with the Chapels and Appurtenances, did belong and ought to belong to the faid Religious and their Almonry aforefaid, and alfo that as far as he might or could, after the manner and form aforefaid, he reftored the faid Religious Perfons to their former Eftate which they aforesometimes held in the faid Parifhes, very much commending whatever has been tranfacted and done by the faid Reverend Father deceased concerning the Premiffes, as done with great Piety and Devotion, and as far as lies in us, from our certain knowledge, approving and confirming all and every of thefe Acts and Things (all and every Perfons who may and might be interefted in the fame being firft cited and the caufe, cognition, and order of juftice which were required about the premiffes being duly obferved) do ordain, make and create by thefe prefents a perpetual Vicarage in the above-mentioned Church of Eastry, reftored as is before related to the aforefaid Religious: And we ordain, make, and limit that the Portion of the Vicar and aforefaid vicarial Church of Eastry ought to confift for ever in the manner underwritten, that is to fay, that the Vicar, who for the time fhall be in the fame, fhall have the Hall with two Chambers, the Kitchen and one Curtilage fufficient for him with a fufficient Clofe beneath the dwelling Houfe of that portion which the Almoner lately had, now being fituated and built in the fame, to be repaired continually for the future at the Cofts of the faid Vicar, and alfo fhall have the Oblations, Legacies, and Revenues whatfoever, and the Tenths

of Wool, Lambs, Calves, Butter, Milk, Cheefe, Flax, Hemp, Geefe, Ducks, Pigs, Eggs, Wax, Honey, Apples, Pears, Pidgeons, Fish for sale, Fowling, Hunting, Merchandises, Grift, Hay or Grafs, Herbage, Felled Wood, and of other things whatsoever to the said Church of Eastry, or the Chapels whatsoever depending upon the same, howsoever arising, as also the smaller Tenths of the said Prior and Chapter's Manor of Leden, as often as and whensoever it may be let out to farm. And moreover that five marks of good and lawful money shall be paid faithfully by equal portions at the Feasts of Saint Michael and Easter yearly for ever, by the Prior and Chapter aforesaid to the Vicar who for the time shall hold the same, which Oblations, Legacies, Profits and Tenths, as we have been sufficiently informed by Inquisition duly made into the yearly value of the same, together with the said five Marks to be received yearly as above-mentioned, do amount to Twenty Pounds of good money per year. Nevertheless we limit and restrain the Portion of the said Vicar (consisting in the said Oblations, Revenues, Legacies, Tenths with the five Marks aforesaid) as is premised by Reason of the Casualties which may happen in future time, to Ten pounds of Money only, according to which rate of Ten pounds the Vicar for the time being shall only pay, answer, and acknowledge as his part of the Tithe for the time to come appertaining to the Church. And the said Vicar shall find one Chaplain in the Chapel of Worth depending upon the said Church of Eastry, to celebrate Divine Service, every Day, at least as far as it may be done with convenience; and who shall there officiate in Divine Things according to usual Custom. He shall also find waxen candles for Processions, and Surplices, he shall bind the Books relating to the Rectors income, and whatever Books of this kind may be found he shall keep at his own Peril: and also shall undergo and perform all other Burdens, at his own expense, relating to the said Church and Chapel that were accustomed to be borne by the Rector of the Place; excepting only that the said Religious Persons shall repair the Chancels of the said Church and Chapel, in all their Members and Parts, and if they should fall to ruin shall rebuild them at their own costs and expense. And we will that the said Religious, and not the Vicar for the Time being, shall be held and bound to the maintenance of one Chaplain in the Chapel of Shrynglynges* depending upon the said Church, provided the Rectors were held

* In a copy of this Translation of the Ordination of the Vicarage in the possession of the Vicar, there is the following note in Mr. Boteler's handwriting:—"Eastry April 1784. Upon a diligent search I have discovered the foundation of the Chapel of Shryngelynges just within the wood, now called Shingleton Wood at the South East

in Times past to the same. Moreover the said Prior and Convent shall pay yearly at the times aforesaid to the Vicar above-mentioned 40s. for the finding and maintaining of a Parish Clerk there. All which Restitution and Reduction of the said Church of Eastry, Ordination of the Vicarage and Limitation of the Vicar's Part in the same, and the aforesaid impositions of Burdens relating to them and any of them as is premised, and all and singular appertaining to such Restitution and Reduction, Ordinations, Limitations and Impositions, we, first having cited according to form of law, all that in this affair ought to be cited, and all other legal Forms being in all respects fully observed by us, and having a full knowledge of the cause, with the common assent and consent of our Chapter, do pronounce, determine, and declare by these Presents to be firm, stable, and such as ought constantly to be observed in all future Times; and that the said Portion is sufficient and proper for the said Vicar in all succeeding times. In Testimony whereof we have caused our seal to be affixed to these presents. Given at La Ford in our Diocese the second of the Nones of August in the year of our Lord 1367 and of our Translation the 1st."

In or about the year 1745, the question having arisen whether the Rector or the Vicar, of Eastry was entitled to the Tythe of Canary, Clover, and other feeds, a case was drawn up and submitted to counsel, when the following opinion* was given:—

"I have read over a copy of y^e Endowment of y^e Vicaridge of Eastry and y^e question upon it being whether y^e Rector or y^e Vicar is intitled to y^e Tyth of Canary feed Clover feed and other feeds I am of opinion that by reason of y^e general words *ad aliorum quorumcunque ad ipsam Ecclesiam de Eastry seu Capellas quasunque ab eadem dependentes qualitercunque provenientes* and y^e usage for the Vicar to take y^e Tith of Canary feed and other feeds that y^e Vicar is intitled to y^e Tith of Canary feed Clover feed and other feeds, Canary feed Clover feed and other feeds being unquestionably small Tithes and not great Tiths.

" J. Knowler

" 26 October 1745."

end." The fact that it was only discoverable "after diligent search" nearly a 100 years ago, shews us how long it must have been disused and ruined.

* In the possession of the Vicar.

INVENTORIES OF THE XVII CENTURY.

The following Inventories of Goods, extracted from the MSS. notes of William Boteler, Esqre., of Brook Street, in this Parish, give us a very good idea of the furniture and wardrobe of a private gentleman of East Kent in the beginning of the xvii century :—

“A true inventory of the goods & chattels of Richard Boteler,* gent. late of Eastrie deceased made & prized the xix day of March in the year of o^r Lord Chrifte one thousand six hundreth & of the Raigne of o^r Souaigne Lady Elizabeth the Queen's ma^{tie} y^t now is the xliij by John Golder, Richard Austen Nicholas Squire & John Castell the writer hereof all of Eastry.

Imprimis his Girdle his purse & reddey money iiij^{li}

Itē his apparel one Saten doblett One filke rafh doblett wth filū buttons

One fustian doblett One payer of velvett breeches three payer of broadcloth breeches Two clokes One cloth gowne† Two hatts lyned wth velvett Two cloth Jerkins Three Devonshire & cotten night westcotes Two payer of Jersey stockings & fower payer of cloth stockings Two ryding hoodes six shirts eight bandest x

“Itē in the litle chamber whear he died called the middle chamber

One joynde standing bedd One fether bedd one bowlster one payer of blancketts One rugg covertledd five curtens wth curten rodde One Truckle bedd One cheft One liuery cubberd One chayer wth other lumber there prized at iiij x

“Itē in the best chamber called the great chamber One fayer standing

Bedsteddle one fether bedd one blanckett one covertleed five sey curtaines & curtaine rodde one Truckle bedsteddle wth a quilt bedd

* Richard Boteler, of Eastry, Gent., whose will was proved 27 Ap., 1601, wills to be buried in Eastry Church, as does also Katherine Boteler his widow, whose will proved 29 July, 1617. William Boteler, of Rochester, will proved 11 May, 1615, in London.

† In former days the *gown* and *bands* were no mark of an ecclesiastic, for the gown was worn by every one, from the rank of sovereign to that of tradesman, as the outer garment; gradations in rank being marked by the material of which the gown was made, and the way in which it was “faced” or trimmed.

- One payer of millen [?] fustian underclothes two chestes one table
th a carpett thereon half a dowson of high joynd stooles fower
 low joynd cushian stooles two chayers One court cubberd One
 joynd box One payer of standing cob yrons Three window cur-
 taines th the hanging about the chamber prized at x^{li}
- Ite in the chamb^r ou^r the litle Hall one standing beddsteddle one fether
 bedd theron a payer of blancketts one Covertleed five curtaines
 of cloth one truckle beddsteddle one flockbedd one payre of
 blancketts and one covertleed thereon one cypres cheft one joynd
 box th hangings to the said chamber prized at iiij^{li}
- Ite in the maydes chamber one bourded beddsteddle th a flock bedd
 theron one covertleed one blanckett one cheft two childrens
 cradles th other lumber ther xx^s
- Ite in the litle chamber one standing beddsteddle one fether bedd a
 payer of blancketts one Covertleede one Court cubberd one
 truckle beddsteddle prized at iiij^{li}
- It in Jonathan Botelers chamb^r fower chestes th certain furniture for
 the warrs viz two corfletts one Jack two musketts fur One
 Horsfemans piec fur one case of daggs two caliu^{rs} fur th swords
 and daggers prized at iiij^{li}
- It in the great parlo^r One table half a dowfin of high joind stooles
 fower cushion stooles one court cubberd one chayer two table
 carpetts Two cubberd carpetts halfe a dowfin of cushions fower
 window cushions viz. two of filke and filu^r and two of filke only
 one payer of cob irons or brand yrons prized at iiij^{li}
- Ite in the lower chamber behinde the entrie one standing beddsteddle
 one fetherbedd a payer of blancketts two covertleeds one cub-
 berd th other Lumber ther prized at iiij^{li} x
- Ite in the folkes chamb^r three boarded beddsteddles Two flock bedds
 one matts^{rs} th covertleeds and blancketts furnished prized at xl^s
- Ite in the chamb^r ou^r the bunting house two boarded beddsteddles, one
 flock bed one blanckett one undercloth and one covertleed
 prized at xx^s
- Ite in the litle Hall one Table fower joynd stooles and one payer of
 cobbyrons prized at xiiij^s iiij^d
- Ite in the great hall Two tables one cubberd one fourme a payer of

- cob yrons a payer of yron rackes one Jack to turn a spitt th other
lumber ther prized at xl^s
- Ite in the Buttry of the best pewter one dowfin of platters one dowfin
of Pewter dishes one dowfin of fruite dishes, one dowfin of
plates, half a dowfin of porrindgers half a dowfin of sawcers
two basens and an ewer fower pewter candlestickes two doufin
of wearing pewter five chamber potts iiij^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d
- Ite in the said Buttry one cheft one payer cubberd th other lumber
ther prized at vj^s viij^d
- Ite in the Kitchin seaven brafs kettells thre brafs potts one brafs pann
a warming pann two chafing dishes fower stuppuetts five brafs
candlesticks five spitts two greedyrans one Trivett th other lumber
ther prized at iiij^{li}
- Ite in the mylke house A Bryne stock a table two dowfin of bowles
and Truggs three milk keelers two charnes a Mustard quearne th
other lumber ther prized at xx^s
- Ite in the bunting house one Bunting hutch Two kneding showles a
a meale tubb th other lumber ther prized at vj^s viij^d
- Ite in the cheefe howse One cheefe preffe th his furniture two payer of
Ripps five payells th other lumber prized at xiiij^s iiij^d
- Ite in the Brewhowse Two great brueng tonnes one Corlefatt Two
furnaces fower Tubbs th other lumber ther prized at v^{li}
- Ite in the well howse 8 Bucketts and two roppes th other lumber ther
prized at vj^s viij^d
- Ite in the Wheat loft iij quarters of Wheat five quarters of Otes vj^{li} x^s
- Ite forty payer of sheetes twelve table clothes ix dowfin of table nap-
kins viij payer of pillow coates fix payer of pillowes One dowfin
of hand towells prized at xx^{li}
- Item in his studdy diūs and fundry books prized at xl^s
- Ite one filū and gilt salt one filū pcell gilt cupp and one filū cupp
prized at v^{li}
- Ite xiiij horfe beafts one wagon and wagon harnesse three plowes three
courts fower harrowes th all furniture belonging prized at li^{li}
- Ite one couple of working bullocks prized at vj^{li}
- Ite vij kine iij towyering beafts and fower twelve monthings prised at xxiij^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d
- Ite vj score old weathers ewes and young sheep prised at xxxvj^l

It xxij hoggs prized at vj^{li} xij^s iiij^d
 Ite xviiij^{teene} hennes capons and cocks xvij Duckes and drakes five
 Geefe and ganders prized at xx^s
 Ite xx^{tie} quarters of Wheat by estima^c in the Barne to thresh prized at xlvj^{li}
 Ite Hey fodwar and otes in the Barnes and upp stable prized at . x^{li}
 Ite lxx acres of wheat sown in the fields prised at cxl^{li}
 Ite xxxvij acres of Tares and Pease prised at xxxvij^{li}
 Ite xij acres of Oates prized at xx^s the acre xij^{li}
 Ite certain wood in wope [?] felled th all stuff and lumber before for-
 gotten by the prizers prized at iiij^{li}
 Su^m Totele ccccl^{li} x^s

“ A treue Invētory of the goods and Chattels of M^{ria}. Katherin Buttler Gentell
 woman of Eastry late deceased made & prized the xixth of January and in the
 year of our Lord Chrif one thousand fyx hundreth and seauenteene by Thomas
 Whytfeld, Thomas Hugbon, and Alexander Mockett.

Imprimis her Purfe and girdell v^{li}
 Item all her weareinge apparell xvij^{li}
 Item in the Greate Hall two tables one Cup boorde one forme a payer
 of Cobirons a payer of Iron rackes one Jacke to turne spytt th
 other lumber xl^s
 Item the greate Parler one greate table & halfe a duzen of high
 Joyned stooles, two Cushen stooles one Courte Cubbard one greate
 chayer one square table two table Carpets two Cubbard carpets
 halfe one duzen of cushens fowre window cushens one payer of
 cobirons one fire shovell one payer of tongs & one payer of
 bellowes v^{li}
 Item in the littell Hall one table to joyned stooles xij^s
 Item in the Kitchen two tables one dresser borde one brafs pann one
 warmeinge pann one Chaffinge dish, two gridirons one fire shovell
 one payer of bellowes one payer of tongs one fire forke of Iron,
 fower spytts seaven Kettells fowr brafs potts three brafs stupens
 one payer of potthangers fyxe brafs candellsticks th other lumber v^{li}
 Item in the Buttery two Bassons one Eward fyx pewter Candellsticks
 fower dozen and a halfe of pewter platters greate & small
 five pewter plates three dozen & a halfe of small pewter, fower
 porringers of pewter one Voyder of pewter one dozen and a

- halfe of weareing pewter one dozen of spoones thre salts one
pewter pott & viij Chamber potts v^{li} xiiij^s
- Item in the same Buttery beforefayd one Chift one heare Cubard three
dripping panns one frying pann th other lumber xxviij^s
- Item in the Milke houfs one brineftocke two dozen of trugs ix bowles
three milke keelers one Charne & one table xx^s
- Item in the Buntingehoufs one boultinge th one Kneadinge trofe & one
meale tub v
- Item in the Cheafe houfs one Cheafeprefs th his ffurniture one payer
of ripps five payles and one fope boule xx^s
- Item in the Brewhoufs two brewing tonns one Coole backe two for-
niffes fower tubes th other lumber vj^{li} xiiij^s
- Item in the fame Wellhoufs two bucketts one rope one water ftocke . xx^s
- Item in the Laderhoufs one brineftock one table th other lumber . vj^s viij^d
- Item in the great chamber on ftandinge beadfteadell one featherbead
one blankett one coverlyd five faye curtaynes th foe many roods
of Iron two pillows and one boulefter one truckell beadftedle th
a quilt bead one payer of millan* [?] fustian under clothes two
Chiftes one table th one carpett halfe a dozen of high joyned
ftooles fower low joyned cufshen ftooles two chayers one court
cubbard one joyned box one payer of Cobbiarns three window
curtaynes and one window cufhen xij^{li}
- Item in the midell Chamber one ftandinge beadfteadell one feather-
bead one boulfte one payer of Blanketts one coverlyd one
truckellbead one Chift one focke bead th a blankett a coverlyd
& boulfte & a prefs vj^{li} xiiij^s
- Item in the Chamber over the littell Hall one ftandinge beadfteadell
one feather bead one payer of blanketts one coverlyd five cur-
taynes of claoth one truckell bead one fypers† Chift one box th
cartayne hanginges about the chamber v^{li} xiiij^s
- Item in the Maydes chamber two borded beadfteadells one old feather-
bead one boulfte one blankett two Chiftes & one cradell . liij^s iiij^d
- Item in the buckeinge chamber one playne beadfteadle th a featherbead
and one boulfte one payer of blanketts one coverlyd th curtaynes

* What is this word "millan?" does it mean Milan?

† "Sypers" = "cypres," *ante*, for cyprefs.

- to the bead two Chiftes and one Courte Cubbard iiij^{li} xiiij^s
- Item in the Chamber wheare Mr. Buttlers lyeth one standinge bead-
steadle th a feather bead one boulfter one pillow one payer of
blanketts one Coverlyd th curtaynes & roods to the bead be-
longeinge one Courte Cubbard two Chiftes th certayne furniture
for the warrs x^{li}
- Item in the lower Chamber one standinge beadsteadle th a flock bead
one boulfter a payer blanketts and one truckell bead xxvj^s viij^d
- Item in the greate Chamber xxi payer of Sheets fyx payer of pil-
lowbes fyx cubbard claotnes one large sheete to cover the bead
xij table claotnes, table napkins xij dozen viij towells xx^{li}
- Item in the same greate Chamber one duble salte of sylver to sylver
bowles one dozen of sylver spoones ix^{li} x^s
- Item in the buckinge chamber five payer of sheetes one payer cover-
lyd two pillowes xvj payer of sheets ordinaryly goeinge about
the Houfs seaven table claotnes one dozen of Napkins x towells
and fyx pillow coots xj^{li} v^s
- Item in the Servants Chamber fower borded beadsteadles th fower
flocke beads fower boulfters fower coverlyds and fower
blanketts iiij^{li}
- Item in the Chamber behinde the Chymney two beadsteadles th two
flocke beads to boulfters to coverlyds to blanketts one old cub-
bard and an old paynted claoth liij^s
- Item in the Chamber over the great Hall one payer of Stowcards one
payer of wollen cards two wollen whiles two linen whiles one
oast cloath th other lumber xxiiij^s
- Item in the littell clofett two payer of scales th the wayghts belonginge
to them an old payer of tables tenn cushens th other lumber xl^s
- Item in the fyller five hodgfheds fower barrells to put beire in and one
virkin xx^s
- Item in the Studdye divers bookes xl^s
- Item in the Kytchen loft one fery one bushell one mould to make can-
dell mould one bridell a sadell a pillan & pillian claoth th all
other stuff & lumber before gotten by the prizers xl^s
- The mark of Thomas Whyttfield.
Thomas Hugbone.
Alexander Mockett. Sm Cxlix^{li} xiiij^s ix^d

“ The Goodes of fravnceis walker a wydow in the paryshe of S^t. Peters was Prayseyd the xvijth daye of Julye A^o. do^m 1597 by Chrystoffor Clarke myghell Allyxander Samwell hooke and Thomas Godffrye.

The fummutation 4*s.* 1*d.* probably represents the money value of the goods actually *sold*, the others being given to "the child" here mentioned.

Proved in the Consistory Court of Canterbury (taken from the *Boteler MSS.*, vol. A.):—

1451. In the first volume of Wills registered in the Archbishop's Court at Canterbury (folio 52), is recorded the will of Wm. Bryan, of

Canterbury, in which he directs his Feoffees to sell his Tenement in Eastry with its appurtenances, formerly belonging to Adam Carpenter, immediately after his Death, and with the money arising therefrom to provide a Chaplain to say masses in Eastry Church for the space of one year for the health of his soul, &c., &c. The Priests to have ten marks (= 13s. 4d. $\times$ 10 = £6 10s. 4d. which $\times$ 12, on account of the difference in value of money, would bring it to £78 of our present money) for his stipend. The residue of the money arising from the sale he directs to be applied to the reparation of Eastry Church. He gives to Margaret, his wife, his tenement in Eastry called Stapinbreghe, with all the lands and appurtenances for the term of 5 years, and after the expiration of the same directs his Feoffees to sell the estate, and with the money arising from the same to provide a Priest to celebrate in Eastry Church religious rites for his soul, the souls of his ancestors, and all the faithful deceased for the space of two years, for which he is to receive xx marks. From the money likewise arising from the sale he bequeaths to the repairs of Eastry Church 40s. (this would be equivalent in value to about £24 of our money). Also that a Priest shall be provided to celebrate in S. Andrew's Church, Canterbury, for the space of three years, to have ten marks each year for his stipend, but not to be allowed to celebrate anywhere else during that term; gives also to his wife Margaret £20 from the same money. Gives also from the same to the Church of Faversham, 13s. 4d.—to the Church of Worth, 13s. 4d.—to the Church of Chilket, 13s. 4d.—to the Church of Woodnesborough, 13s. 4d.—to the reparation of the road leading from Eastry to Sandwich x marks. The residue of the money he gives to his wife Mar-

garet, to whom likewise he bequeaths all his Lands and Tenements in the Parish of Chislet to her and her heirs for ever.

Dated at Canterbury, 6 Oct., 1451.

1464. William Sutton to be buried in Eastry Church.

Will proved, 12 Sep., 1464.

1484. Richard Atchürch, of Eastry—wife Agnes—sons Thomas and John—daughter Alice. To his son John his tenement sometyme called Brooke Place wth one acre of land at Wendeston [Venson] called Brookeaker in the said Parish. Wendeston in y^e Lordship of Master Langeleygh.

Dated 4 Sep. 1484.

1487 Extract from the will of Johannes Broker de Eastry, given in *Arch. Cant.* vol. vi., p. 289: "Corpus meum sepeliend' in cimiterio beati Marie de Eastrie. Lego Alicie uxori mee. Joh'i Broker filio meo. Alicie uxori mee et Thome at Welle quos facio executores etc."

1487. Dns.* Wm. Craller "pencionarius Eccliē pōch de Efstrie" directs to be buried in y^e Chancel of E. Church—Thos. Afhow ppetual Vicar of y^e said Church.

Will dated 14 March, 1487. Proved 9 June, 1488.

1489. Thos. Frynne of Walton in Eastry to be buried in Eastry Church.

Will proved 27 Oct., 1489.

1492. Thomas Oore of Eastry directs his body to be buried in Eastry Church near his father.

Will dated 31 Jany., 1491. Proved 21 May, 1492.

1497. Peter Darby of Eastry—to be buried in the body of Eastry Church "before y^e Autar of St. John the Baptist"—to wife Julian his place

* Dns. = Dominus, *i.e.*, "Sir," the usual title of parish priests in those days.

called Godderds in Parish of Eastry—his place in Eastry towards the Butts call'd the nether place wth all lands belonging—Place called Woohope at Heronden—all these to her for life—remainder of all the aforefaid Premes to son Thos. and his heirs for ever.

Dated 16 Octob. 1496. Proved 26 May, 1497.

1497. John Frynne senr. of Walton—to be buried in Body of Eastry Church.
1499. Thos. Elware of Eastry—to Roger Frynne his executor his Tenement at Selveston [Selfon] wth all the lands belonging which he late bought of Harry Baxe senr. to said Roger his Heirs and assigns for ever on condition he pays yearly to Churchwardens of Eastry 3s. 4d. towards the repairs of y^e said Church.

Dated 5th Aug. 1499. Proved 2nd Decr. following.

1504. Julian Rogers of Eastry—to be buried in the said Church near her late Husband Peter Darby.
1507. Will. Andrew of Eastry—mentions our Lady's Chapel in Eastry Churchyard.

Dated 25 Nov. 1507.

Mem. In another will, of prior date, mention is made of our Lady's Chapel in Eastry Church.

1507. John Whitefelde of Eastry—to be buried in the Church—mentions Master Thos. Ashe Vicar of Eastry.

Dated 21 Jany., 1507.

1524. Jane Aschowe of St. Bartholomew's near Sandwich—to be buried in the Chancel of Eastry Church near her deceased uncle Sr. Thos. Aschowe—wills a stone to be laid upon her said uncle.
1529. Wm. Paramour of Eastry—to be buried in the Churchyard there—wife Catherine daur. Constance—sons Saffery [Sapphire], Robert, Henry, and Thomas—Witness M. Robert Cooper Doctor of Mufick.

Will dated Octr. 24, 1529.

1532. John Owre of Eastry—to be buried in Eastree Church.
1540. Willm. Benger of Herenden in Eastry—wife Joan—Sons Wm. and Oliver.
1541. Willm. Owre of Eastry wills, &c., to be buried in the Aisle of Eastry Church where his father and mother John and Eliz. lie—wife Joan—sons Richard, William, John, Thos., Alexandr. and Stephen—Brother Thos. Hamond of Nonnington—devises Lands in Eastry Woodh. Word Sholden and Deale—to son Richard principal Messuage in which he dwelt wth the lands, &c., in Eastry and Woodnesbro' called Gore, and also his Lands called Stattenborough in Worde and other Lands in those Parishes and in Sholden and Deale.—Gives his Messuage called Sillifton [Selveston or Selfon] wth all its Lands & Appurts. in Eastry to son Willm. & his Heirs for ever.—Wills his Mess: or Place called Syllestone wth its Lands and Apps. in Eastry and Woodnesbro' to Son John (w^{ch} he lately purchased of Thos. Mayhewe of Lincolnshire Esqre.)

Proved 15 Dec. 1541.

1543. Richd. Champyon Priest and Prebendary of Canty. (of Chr. Ch.) Wills, &c., *inter alia*—to Niece Margery Champion his Stuff at Eastry—speaks of his Parish of Eastry.

Proved 20 June, 1543.

1551. Christopher Nevynson of Adesham Dr. of Civil Law—born at Wederell in Cumberland—wife Ann—Son Thos.—Daur. Jane—Uncle Richard—Cozens Alexr. and John (Brothers)—cozn. Stephen of Cambridge A.M.—Brothers Rogers, John and Richard—Cozns. James & Thomas—To Servt. Robt. Stamp Lease of Henford after his mother Monings death; to Son Thos. his lease of Hedcorn Parsonage, Leases of y^e Parsonage of Adesham and Chapel of Staple, his Lease of Keyt Marsh parcel of the Manor

of Wingham Barton, his Lease of Parsonage of Goldstanton, his Lease of Bonington, his Lease of Parsonage of Goodnestone,

his Lease of Parsonage of Nonington & his Lease of the Portion of Well in y^e Parish of Adefham his Lease of the Manor Place at Wingham & of the Lands belonging to it—and of the Scite of the Manor of Eastry wth the Lands belonging to it—his Lease of the Manor of Ratlynge—the Marsh in Wingham Valley—his Lease of the Lands belonging to St. Stephens Chapel in New Romney in Romney Marsh belonging to Magd: College in Oxford—his Lease of the Scite of the Manor of Tenham & of the Lands belonging—Wills to Brother John Nevyson his Lease of Tyknes [Tickenhurst] in Northbourn—to his brother Richd. his Lease of Mayo in Heron & to his Brother Roger & to Umphrey & Roland his Sons his Lease of Maison Dieu Broke in Romney Marsh in Parish of Rokinge..—Also to son Thos. garden at Sandwich, 2 acres of Land at Stelling & all the Tythes of Nonington & the late Chapel Wemingswold and the Parish of Goodnestone near Wingham.

Pr. 12 Sep. 1551. Jno. Orgraver a witness.

1553. Willm. Wollet of Estry—wife Alice—to his son Robt. all his Lands in Romney Marsh, &c. &c. Pro: 9 June—5th Edw. VI.
1566. John Paramour of Eastry—his wife—son John, Drs. Willmill & Martha. Pr. Mar. 1566.
1568. Thos. Whitfield the Elder of Estry—Dr. Elizabeth wife of Henry Pyfinge—Dr. Phillippa—Dr. Barborough—Son Wm.—wife Alys—to Son John his Meff: at Selfton wherein he then dwelt with the lands in fee of Adefham, Lands in Streetinge, &c.—to son Marke his Tenement called Nether Knowle in Eastry Street and other lands. Pr. 22 Nov., 1568.

1574. Christian Goddard of Eastry, widow of Oliver Goddard wills, &c. to her Cozen Jno. Fynche of Feverham and Elizth. his wife all her Lands in the Town and Port of Sandwich and her Marsh Land in Romney and Walland Marshes for Life, Remainder to their 3 daurs. Mary, Frances and Martha all in Tail general remainder to Anthy. and William Sons of said John and Elizth. and their Heirs for ever. She wills to the Churchwardens of Eastry and their successors one Tenement wth a Garden and appurtenances in Eastry aforesaid over against the vicarage to the use of the Poor people there for ever. To the said Churchwardens likewise one other Tenement and a Garden in Eastry Street to hold to the use of the Clark of Eastry for ever so that the same Clark for the time being do teach and instruct in Learning one of the poorest Mens children of the Parish being a Man child from time to time for ever. She wills to Anne Fynche widow the late wife of Thos. Manwood of Sandwch. deceased all her Lands and Tenements unbequeathed in Eastry, Ham, and Worth, and her heirs for ever, dying without Issue remainder to Anthy. and Wm. Fynche aforesaid for ever. Pr. 11 March, 1574.
1580. Peter Lenniter Vicar of Eastry wills to be buried in Chancel of sd. Church. Pr. 11th Feb., 1580.
1580. Henry Boteler, of Hardenden, Gent. Wills his Body to be buried in Eastry Church—to repair of the Church 10s.—to the Poor of Eastry 20s. many other Legacies &c.—Wife Elizth.—Son Richd.—Urfula Green his Sister's Daughter—Sibell Symes and Dorothy Web his Wife's Sisters—Sister Elizth. Lee wife of Jno. Lee jurat of Sandw.—Sister Margt. Saltanftol Wife of Jno. Saltl.—Sarah their Dr. and Elizth. Green another Dr.—Directs his Personals to

be inventoried by Mr. Thos. Boys Mr. Vincent Boys & Mr. Thos. Nevynson—His new built House at Harnden—To Son Richd. all the Lands &c. which he had by his 1st wife mother of sd. Richd. in St. Clements Sandwh. and in Eastry* and other estates in Sandwh.—to him likewise in Tail male the Mansion House at Hardenden and Lands belonging in Eastry and Northbn.—Remainder to son Wm. remainder to son John—to said Richd. Barn, Dovehouse, Lands, &c. in Word wth like remainders—to Son Wm. and Male issue House & Manor of Poulton in Woodnesbro' also his new House in St. Marys Sandwh., also 14 ā in Woodh. on north side of the causey [causeway]. To Son John and male issue House, &c., and Lands at Hacklinge in Word: also several Houses in Sandh. particularly principal messuage in Strand Street: also 9 ā of Land on Sth. side the causey Woodh.—to son Willm. a House at Sandh. occupied by his Brother Jno. Saltanstone—to son Richd. two small pieces of Pasture on Sth. side the causey.

Pr. 4 Aug., 1580.

1585. Richd. Austen of Eastry Yeoman wills to be bur. in Eastry Church Dr. Mary—Dr. Margt. wife of Jno. Dod—Dr. Elizth. married—son John—wife Alice—his House at Harnden—Jno. Hilde of Den C^t.—to son Vincent (his Exor.) his Tents. and Lands in Quyledge of Harnden in fee of Adisham—son Jno.—to son Richard his Lands at Tykenhurst in Northbourne but wth this condition that they shall be Vincent's provided he pays Richd. £100 for them.

Pr. 17 July, 1585.

1591. Saphire Paramour of Stattenborow, Yeoman, to be buried in y^e Ch. Yard—to the Poor of Eastry 40s.—to the Churchwardens

* This refers to the farm at the corner of the Mill Lane.

Poors Fund 40s.—Son in law Walter Nower—wife Jone Exr.—
witnesses Saml. Nichols Vicar, Wm. Paramr. Pr. 1591.

1593. Thomas Appleton of Eastry yeoman—gives £5 for the perpetual benefit of the Poor of Eastry to be either laid out in Lands or the Interest in Cloaths &c. to be bestowed at the discretion of 6 of the principal Inhabitants, the Profits to be received yearly by the Church Wardens—bequeaths in the same manner £5 to Woodnesbro'—£5 to Goodnestone and £5 to Mynster. He wills to Thos. eldest son of his brother John, for 10 years, his Possession for divers Years to come in certain Lands call'd Hardiles in Parish Woodnesboro', he paying to the Queen 3s. 4d. annually and the sd. yearly sums of £5 at the terms stated in his will. Mentions his two Daurs.—Whereas he was indebted to Danl. Wollet Gent. £430 for a Purchase, wills that said Thos. and John Appleton shall satisfy him for it by sufficient securities so as to procure his full release, in consideration of which he gives to said Thos. and his Heirs for ever his Lease of Manor and Parsonage of Woodnesbo' and all his goods and furniture in said Manor and Parsonage House, all Corn, &c., in the Barnes Granarys, &c., &c.

Pr. 13 Nov., 1593.

1601. Richd. Boteler of Eastry Gent. to be buried in Eastry Church—Daurs. Elizth. and Katharine—2nd son Henry—Matthew 3rd Son—Thos. 4th son—Richard youngest son—to poor of Eastry 40s.—wife Catharine Exr.—To eldest son Jonathan all the lands he purchased of Vincent Austen in Eastry or elsewhere—also 9 acres of Marsh Land in Woodnesborough that came to him by the death of Brother Jno.—also his house at Chilham—also certain Houses in Sandwich that came to him by his Brother John's death—also his now Dwelling House Lands &c. in Eastry [He-

- ronden] and Northbourn in fee, also House Lands Barn and Stables in Eastry Street [y^e corner farm in y^e Street, now in the occupation of Mr. W. Pittock]—To son Henry 12 acres of Garden Land in St. Clements, Sandwich—to his sons Mathw. Thos. and Richd. Houses in Sandwich and Lands near them. Pr. 27 Ap. 1601.
1607. John Whitfeild of Eastry yeoman—Daughter Elizth. wife of John Mantill—Sons Richd. Michael, John, Andrew—Daurs. Margt. Alice, Kath., Dorothy, Fortune and Elizabeth—wife Amy—Son Thos. Exor—to son Andrew a tenement in Eastry Street—to son Michl. 2 ā nearly of Brook Land at Hacklinge and the Old Orchard of $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre lying at Eastry at Selstone against the Street gate of his (the Testators) Dwelling House—to Son Thos. his dwelling House or Mancyon at Selston wth the Lands &c. unbequeathed in Eastry in the fee of Adifham, and all lands in Streeting and Woodh. and 14 acres of Marsh Land in Word call'd Butler's Marsh—wife to have her living and dwelling in the Parlor at the South Hedd of the House and chamber over the same wth fundry allowances, &c. Pr. 1607.
1607. Christopher Fynche of Faverham (inter alia) wills to son Thos. his tenement or Mess. called Copers wth its Lands and Appurtenances in Eastry—to his 3 sons Thos. Richd. and Mark one Tenemt. or Mess: Barnes Buildings and Apps. and 42 ā in Eastry and Ham, and a Tenemt. or Parcel of Land in the Occ. of Sr. Roger Nevinston Knt. and another Tenemt. or Parcel of Land in Eastry for ever—his wife Margt.—his lands at a place in Eastry call'd Butts. 1607.
1611. Nicholas Squier of Eastry Yeoman, to be bur. in Eastry Church —4 Daurs. 2 Sons. Pr. 3 Feb., 1611.
1613. Jane Appleton of Eastry Widow—Dr. Mary wife of Thos. King-

ford—Dr. Bettris [Beatrice] wife of Nichs. Towne—sons John and Thos. Hild—to son John Hild her tent. and Lands in Eaftry or Word near a place called Felderland, remainder to son Wm., remainder to son Thos.—wills her Tent. in Eaftry Street to Elizth. Appleton her Daur.—her other lands in Eaftry.

Pr. Octr. 1613.

1616. Willm. Man of Canterbury Esqre. (inter alia) wills 19 ā. in Eaftry which he purchafed of Sr. Peter Manwood.

Pr. 17 May, 1616.

1617. Katherine Boteler of Eaftry widow wills &c. to be buried in Eaftry Church near the grave of her deceased Husband Richd. Boteler—youngest son Thos.—God-daughter Katherine Rigden daur. of Richd. Rigden of Chilham and Elizth. his wife, daughter to Testatrix. God-daur. Katherine Whitfield one of the Daur. of Thos. Whitfield of Eaftry and Katherine his wife the daur. likewise of the Testx.—Brothers Henry and Peter Hawker—sister Mildred Steele widow—Jane Idley widow—to Ch. Wardens of Eaftry 50s. to remain in a Stock for the use of the poor—to the Poor of the said Parish 50s. likewise Eldest son Jonathan Exor.

Pr. 29 July 1617.

Chronological Table of Events.

	A.D.
Murder of Ethelbert and Etheldred at Eastry Court	665
Palace and Manor at Eastry given to Christ Church, Canterbury	978
Thomas à Becket concealed at Eastry Court	1164
A Survey of Lands in Eastry Hundred made for repair of banks	1289
Bounds of Parish fought out, in consequence of dispute	1356
The Vicarage of Eastry constituted and endowed	1367
Henry VI. granted a yearly Fair and weekly Market at Eastry	1450
Parish Registers first ordered to be kept	1538
The Eastry Registers were commenced	1559
Eastry Registers newly copied out by order of Convocation	1598
Survey made of the Rectorial property by order of Parliament	1650
The Vestry of S. Mary, Sandwich reasserted their right to Put- tockfdown.	1676
The Roof of the Nave rebuilt, the "pitch" being lowered	1687
Dispute between Mr. Cressener and the Parishioners	1708
Communion Plate given to the Church by Vicar Cressener	1718
The foundations of the old Chapel of Shrinkling discovered	1784
The Vicarage rebuilt by Mr. Randolph	1821
The Chapelry of Worth separated from Eastry	1854
The Parish of Worth constituted a Vicarage	1867
The Roof of the Nave of the Church restored	1869
Buttsole pond cleared out after long drought	1870

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